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TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS

	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Kowloon...	6.40	9.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.35	7.10
Yauwatt...	6.50	9.25	10.39	12.04	1.24	4.44	5.44	7.19
Shatin...	7.03	9.38	10.51	12.21	1.38	4.58	5.58	7.31
Taipei...	7.16	9.49	11.04	12.34	1.49	5.09	6.04	7.44
Taipei Market...	7.21	9.53	11.08	12.38	1.53	5.13	6.08	7.48
Fanning...	7.33	10.03	11.18	12.48	2.03	5.24	6.19	7.58
Shuangshui...	7.36	10.07	11.23	12.53	2.07	5.28	6.23	8.03
Shuangshui...	7.43	10.13	11.28	12.58	2.13	5.34	6.29	8.08

	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Shuangshui...	7.21	8.05	10.38	11.40	3.00	4.17	5.13	6.08
Shuangshui...	7.28	8.12	10.45	11.47	3.07	4.24	5.20	6.15
Fanning...	7.33	8.18	10.49	11.51	3.11	4.28	5.24	6.19
Taipei Market...	7.42	8.28	10.58	11.52	3.21	4.38	5.34	6.29
Taipei...	7.45	8.30	11.04	12.02	3.25	4.42	5.38	6.33
Shatin...	7.59	8.43	11.17	12.21	3.38	4.56	5.51	6.46
Yauwatt...	8.13	8.55	11.29	12.33	3.50	5.08	6.03	6.58
Kowloon...	8.20	9.03	11.37	12.41	3.58	5.16	6.11	7.06

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Kowloon...	6.40	8.35	9.15	10.30	12.00	2.22	5.29	7.10
Yauwatt...	6.50	—	9.24	10.39	12.09	2.31	5.38	7.19
Shatin...	7.02	—	9.36	10.51	12.21	2.43	5.51	7.31
Taipei...	7.16	—	9.49	11.04	12.34	2.55	6.03	7.44
Taipei Market...	7.21	—	9.53	11.08	12.38	3.00	6.08	7.48
Fanning...	7.33	—	10.03	11.18	12.48	3.11	6.19	7.58
Shuangshui...	7.36	9.12	10.07	11.23	12.53	3.15	6.23	8.03
Shuangshui...	7.43	9.18	10.13	11.28	12.58	3.21	6.29	8.08

	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Shuangshui...	8.13	10.38	11.40	8.00	4.17	5.20	5.40	6.09
Shuangshui...	8.19	10.45	11.47	8.07	4.24	5.27	5.47	6.16
Fanning...	8.28	10.49	11.51	8.11	4.28	—	5.51	6.20
Taipei Market...	8.33	10.58	12.02	8.21	4.38	—	6.01	6.30
Taipei...	8.37	11.04	12.07	8.25	4.42	—	6.05	6.34
Shatin...	8.51	11.17	12.21	8.38	4.56	—	6.19	6.47
Yauwatt...	9.03	11.29	12.33	8.50	5.07	—	6.30	6.59
Kowloon...	9.11	11.37	12.41	8.58	5.16	6.04	6.38	7.07

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Hongkong, 14th September, 1925. [35]

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of the MEETINGS of the

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Season 1924.

Revised by Members.

PRICE 85

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HONGKONG VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS.

[ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. L. G. BIRD, D.S.O.,
ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.]

No. 208.

ANNUAL INSPECTION.
8th February, 1926.

(a) The General Officer Commanding the Forces in China will inspect the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps on Monday, 8th February, 1926, at 6.45 p.m. on Murray Parade ground.

Every member of the Corps (Reserve Company included) is required to attend.

(b) The Mounted Infantry and Armoured Car Companies will parade at Corps Headquarters at 5.15 p.m.

One Marker from each unit will report to the Corps Sergeant-Major at 5.30 p.m.

(c) The Artillery Company will clear their guns from Corps Headquarters Parade ground as soon as possible, and march to Murray Parade ground independently.

Mounted Infantry and Armoured Car Companies will parade on Murray Parade ground at 5.15 p.m.

(d) The Corps will be drawn up as in diagram No. 1 sent to officers.
Dress: Drill tunics, shorts and puttees, helmets, belt, rifle and bayonet. Medals will be worn if in possession; if not, ribbons 1 inch long. Chin Straps will be worn under the chin.

Artillery Company: Bandoliers. No rifles or bayonets.

Mounted Infantry Company will parade with rifles, bayonets and bandoliers.

Breeches.

Armoured Car, Machine Gun Section: As for Infantry, except Nos. 1 who will be armed with revolvers.

Scottish Company: Glengarrys, khaki tunics, kilts and sporrans, diced hose tops, flashes and spats. Belt and frog.

Officers' Dress: Khaki drill, breeches, puttees, Sam Browne belt, sword and sword knot, helmets.

PRACTICE PARADES.

Monday, 1st, and Thursday, 4th, February, 1926.

Practice Parades for the above Inspection will be held at Corps Headquarters at 3.30 p.m. on Monday, 1st February, in uniform and on Thursday, 4th February, in uniform.

Arrive: Members must draw their rifles and bayonets from Corps Headquarters before 1 p.m. on Saturday, 6th February, 1926.

It is hoped that all members will attend these parades. Members are reminded that attendance at the G.O.C.'s Inspection is one of the qualifications for efficiency.

RESERVE COMPANY.

Musketry Course: Part II.

Part II, Musketry Course, will be fired at St. George's Range on Sunday, 24th January, 1926.

Range Officer: 2nd-Lieut. G. K. Hall Brutton.

Launch will leave Murray Pier at 9 a.m. and call at Kowloon Pier at 9.10 a.m.

Dress: Uniform, optional, but rifles, bayonets and pouches must be taken.

Arms: Will be drawn from Corps Headquarters on Friday, 22nd January, between 10 a.m. and 12 noon, or 2 and 4 p.m., or 5 and 8 p.m., and on Saturday, 23rd January, between 9 a.m. and 1 p.m.

STRENGTH.

The following is taken on the Strength from 18th January, 1926, and posted to the Armoured Car Company (Motor Cycle Section).

No. 1011 Private F. K. Garton.

TRANSFER.

No. 579 Pte. R. W. Stoddart, Armoured Car Company, is permitted to transfer to the Reserve Company, as from 18th January, 1926.

LONG SERVICE MEDAL.

A Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service Medal has been awarded by H.E. the Governor to B.S.M. C. H. Summers, of the Artillery Company, H.V.D.C., dated 14th January, 1926.

RESIGNATIONS.

The following are permitted to resign from the Corps:

No. 927 Spr. J. C. Lang, Engineer Co., dated 15th January, 1926.

No. 683 Pte. W. J. Lockhart-Smith, No. 1 Platoon, dated 14th January, 1926.

No. 382 Sergt. T. Swan, No. 5 Platoon, dated 14th January, 1926.

No. 419 Pte. G. Morrison, No. 5 Platoon, dated 14th January, 1926.

No. 440 Lce.-Corpl. Wm. A. Stewart, No. 7 Platoon, dated 15th January, 1926.

NOTICE.

Annual Rifle Meeting.
The following Committee has been selected for the purpose of drawing up a programme, and transacting any other business.

The Committee will assemble at Corps Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Monday, 25th January, 1926.

Chairman: Lieut.-Colonel L. G. Bird, D.S.O.

Secretary: Pte. C. E. Frith.

Asst. Secretary: C. E. M. E. G. Ste.

Members: Artillery Co., B.S.M. C. H. Summers; Engineer Co., C.S.M. R. J. Everest; M.I. Co., Sergt. M. M. Watson; A.C. Co., C.Q.M.S. A. E. Kew; Infantry Co., Sergt. V. C. Branton; M.C., Sergt. H. Owen-Hughes; Scottish Co., C.S.M. D. J. Purves; Reserve Co., Sergt. G. E. Falkner, M.C.

Officers are requested to attend the first Committee Meeting to make any suggestions they may have.

JACOB BORODIN.

INVESTIGATIONS BY SIR P. PHILLIPS.

"DAILY MAIL" SPECIAL ARTICLES.

SITUATION REVIEWED FOR BRITISH PUBLIC.

As our readers are aware Sir Percival Phillips, K.B.E., was sent out by the "Daily Mail" in November last to study the situation here. The result has been a series of special articles which have aroused considerable interest in Great Britain. A great many of the facts contained in these articles are, of course, already well-known to Hongkong residents, but it is interesting to read how the situation is represented to the public at home. The following article, which is dated Hongkong, November 10th, appeared in the "Daily Mail" on December 10th.

Whatever the character of the anti-foreign agitation in the north, Great Britain is here the sole object of attack. All Bolshevik propaganda is concentrated against her. The English-printed daily *Canton Gazette*, nominally edited by a Moscow-trained Chinese, but actually controlled by a Russian woman writer from the Soviet Press Bureau, is a familiar specimen of the material used by the Reds in their attempt to destroy the British Empire. The Communist "courses" for Chinese students at Canton have it as their keynote. The glib-tongued Russian agitators now proselytising in the province preach hatred of England first and hatred of capitalism second.

All authorities agree that the blockade and boycott against Hongkong is an artificial movement maintained by the Russian masters of Canton. With their disappearance would come peace between East and West in this part of China.

Russia began to exploit Canton more than two years ago, when the late Sun Yat Sen still ruled there. Jacob Borodin was sent from Moscow to make friendly overtures to that discontented leader of Young China. Jacob Borodin is a Lettish Jew who lived in exile in Switzerland with Lenin and Trotsky, and with them returned to Russia in time to profit by the Bolshevik rise to power. His real name is unknown here.

£200,000 FROM MOSCOW.

Borodin tempted Sun Yat Sen with offers of assistance. He pointed out what could be done in China with a small but well-armed body of resolute men. He recalled the success of General Gordon. Bolsheviks began drifting into Canton inconspicuously. Borodin returned to Moscow a year ago, and his report on the possibilities of seducing South China so impressed Zinoviev that he was sent back early in this year with instructions to begin an intensive campaign.

The Soviet granted a subsidy of £200,000 to the Whampoa Academy, which was founded to provide officers for the future Chinese Red Army, and also agreed to defray the running expenses, amounting to £25,000 a month. This so-called academy has bred the nucleus of the army now operating in the province of Kwangtung under Russian leadership.

To-day, the flower of the Red Army consists of some 6,000 Chekiang troops, well officered and well disciplined, augmented by about 3,000 other levies. The Russian leaven is increasing. The most conservative estimate I have obtained places the number of Russians actually enrolled in this organisation at 500.

Jacob Borodin moved quietly until the beginning of this year, when he decided that the time had come to take the offensive. The Red Army (also known from its origin as the Whampoa Cadets) made its first campaign, occupying Swatow and driving the anti-Bolshevik troops out. The position to Bolshevism in the province of Kwangtung led to the Yunnanese troops occupying Canton and Ha Han Min, the Red Governor, being evicted. (He is now in Moscow as the guest of the Soviet.)

BRIBED TO FIRE ON CHINESE.

Then the Red Army came back to Canton and attacked on June 8th. After several days' fighting, the Yunnanese were defeated. These two operations gave the Whampoa Cadets great prestige. Borodin then began a violent propaganda campaign against the treaties and the Treaty Powers and tried to arouse public opinion. He was largely unsuccessful. Even when a sympathetic strike was declared on June 21st, following the incidents at Shanghai, the population failed to respond enthusiastically.

It was necessary to create an "incident." A great procession of students, workers' guilds, and coolies was organised in Canton for June 23rd. It would have passed off peaceably but for Russian intervention. Two Russians, one of them named Ivanovitch, fired by arrangement into the crowd as the procession was passing near Shameen, the foreign settlement. Immediately afterwards Chinese machine guns, which had been concealed on housetops the night before, also opened fire.

Two Frenchmen were killed and many other people wounded. The fire was returned from the foreign settlement, as the Russians anticipated, and Canton rose in fury.

(Continued on next column.)

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More than a month later the companion of Ivanovitch confessed that they had been bribed to begin the firing, and his only concern was that it had taken him three weeks to collect the blood money from Borodin.

CAMPAIGN OF HATE.

Upon the so-called "Shameen incident" the Russians built a substantial campaign of hate against Great Britain. Although French troops had joined in the counter-fire, France was not included in the boycott. Throughout the length and breadth of Kwangtung province the Russian-inspired propagandists spread the story of a British attack upon unarmed and harmless coolies.

The Russians determined to carry the war into Hongkong itself. From their Bolshevik headquarters at Shanghai a trusted agent, one Zinoviev Nikolaievitch Dosser, was sent into British territory to organise disorder. The story of his discomfiture is like fiction.

Dosser landed in Hongkong on June 25th with his wife, Eugenie Mikhailovna Dosser (who was to be in charge of propaganda among the women), and a passport which described him with characteristic Bolshevik falsity as "General Manager of the Petroleum Office of Trade." He was detained. A Russian in the British service, who examined his papers came across a small code book.

The Russian noticed a small fragment of silk protruding from one edge of the binding. It was scarcely more than a thread. The binding was carefully prised apart and a small strip of silk revealed, upon

which was written in minute Russian characters the following:—

The bearer of this Comrade Dosser (Communist Party ticket No. 493), is sent by the Agitators' Department of the South Section of China to Hongkong and Canton for the organisation of strike committees. All members of the Russian Communist Party are to give him all assistance in his work. This is certified by the seal of the Agitators' Department. 16 June, 1925. Shanghai.

The Dosseres were sent back in custody to Shanghai. While they were in prison, the local Soviet Consul instructed one Dr. A. F. Fortienatoff, described as a "second-rate Vinodivostock physician," officially designated as "doctor to the Consulate," and known to be an ex-agent of the Cheka, to bribe the Russian policeman Kedrovianski. The latter was promised £1,000 (£500 of which was to be in American notes), if he would testify that the document he had found was a forgery.

Kedrovianski informed the authorities, and when Dr. Fortienatoff arrived at the appointed rendezvous in a motor-car he too, was arrested. He had in his possession the £1,000—£500 of which was in American notes, as promised. Fortienatoff was released on £1,000 bail furnished by the Soviet Consul. He absconded, and so the Dosser adventure cost Moscow £2,000.

Hongkong has since been free of Russian "trade representatives," but the campaign of Hate continues unabated from the safe headquarters of the Reds at Canton.

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A.P.B.

COMPANY MEETING.

HONGKONG AND TERRITORIAL ESTATES, LIMITED.

50,000 PREFERENCE SHARES TO BE ISSUED.

An extraordinary general meeting of Hongkong and Territorial Estates, Limited, took place yesterday morning at the offices of Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Company.

Mr. R. G. Shewan presided, and there were also present: Messrs. E. M. Raymond, T. G. Weill, J. Scott Harston, Tong, Hok Ting (Directors), Mr. A. Braun (Secretary Manager) and Messrs. H. Dreyer, F. Farrant, A. L. Shields, J. Toppin, I. W. Shewan, A. A. Botelho, D. W. Munton and A. Keith (shareholders).

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting, and also the two resolutions for presentation to the meeting, which were as under:

1. That the capital of the Company be increased by the creation of 50,000 new shares of \$10 each to be called Preference Shares to which there shall be attached the special rights and privileges following that is to say:—

(a) The said Preference Shares shall carry the right to a fixed cumulative preference dividend from the date of allotment at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the capital for the time being paid up on such shares.

(b) The capital paid up on the preference shares shall not be liable to cancellation or reduction in respect of loss or depreciation.

(c) In the event of the winding up of the Company the holders of the preference shares shall be entitled to have the surplus assets applied in the first place in repaying to them the amount paid up on the preference shares held by them respectively and any arrears of dividend up to the commencement of the winding up whether declared or not, but shall not be entitled to any further participation in such surplus assets.

2. That the said 50,000 preference shares shall be allotted at such time or times and in such manner and for such purposes in every respect as the Company's General Managers with the sanction of the Committee may decide.

The Chairman said: The object of the resolutions in the notice just read is simply to raise further working capital. This would not have been necessary had the final calls on shares been fully met, but I am sorry to say that about \$296,250 is still outstanding. Although we are taking steps to secure payment of this amount as far as possible, the circumstances obtaining at the present time are such as to render this a matter of difficulty.

In consequence of the foregoing we must raise further capital, and we propose to make an issue of fresh capital to the extent of \$500,000 in cumulative preferred shares, bearing interest at seven per cent. (7%). We do not propose to offer these shares to shareholders generally because circumstances have shown that at the present time the offer would not be accepted to any extent worth considering, while the circulation of it would waste a great deal of time. We have therefore approached the largest shareholder who is disposed to take up the shares, and we think the interests of the Company will be best served by allotting them to him.

The Chairman then proposed the resolutions. Mr. Raymond seconded the first. Mr. Scott Harston the second, and both were carried unanimously.

HOME-MADE GOODS.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE JAPANESE CABINET.

The Kokusan Shinkokai (Association for the Promotion of Home Industry) is energetically working for the patronage of home goods. Mr. Yamamoto, Secretary of the Association, recently called on Viscount Kato, Dr. Ichiki, Minister of the Imperial Household, Mr. Kataoka, Minister for Commerce and Industry, and other members of the Cabinet, on behalf of Mr. Sakatani, President of the Association and former Minister of Finance, and handed them resolutions passed by the Association to encourage the use of home goods. The resolutions deal with the subject under two main heads, matters to be recommended to the Government, and phases of the question to be solved by Government and private consumers in co-operation.

The Association recommends in the first place that an authoritative body be organised in Tokyo in order to promote the patronage of Japanese goods in the Government offices. The central organisation is to be empowered to co-operate with the association and other bodies to see that home-made articles are used by officials, as much as possible.

In the second place the principle should be laid down that goods consumed by Government offices be those made in Japan. To work this out a committee should be appointed among officials whose duty it is to study and recommend such goods as may be used, and also to give consent to the use of foreign goods substitutes for which cannot be obtained in the home market. No imported article should be used in Government offices without the authorisation of the committee. The laws regarding the Government accountability should be strictly enforced, especially in the purchase of office supplies by optional contracts. Modifications also should be made in the laws to facilitate the purchase of home made goods when they are not more expensive than imported goods.

In the third place, steps should be taken to encourage standardisation and simplification in output, as recommended by the Standardisation Association and other similar organisations.

(Continued on next column.)

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

JANUARY 21st, 1926.	
Hongkong Bank	\$1,080 buy, 1,080/85 sa.
Do. London	212 1/2 nom.
Chartered Bank	221 1/2 nom.
Mercantile Bank, A. & B.	222 1/2 nom.
Do. C.	213 1/2 nom.
P. & O. Bank	294 nom.
East Asia Bank	285 nom.
Canton Insurance	\$390 buy.
China Underwriters	32 1/2 nom.
North China Insurance	114 1/2 nom.
Union Insurance	\$248 buy, 254 sa.
Yangtze Insurance	\$35 buy.
China Fire Insurance	\$165 buy.
Hongkong Fire Insurance	\$800 sel.
Douglas	\$33 sel.
H.K. & M. Steamboats	\$24 sel.
Hongkong Tugs	\$14 nom.
Indo-China (Pref.)	\$38 nom.
Do. (Def.) London	\$45 nom.
Star Line	\$7 1/2 nom.
Waterboats	\$15 buy.
Oriental Navigation	\$250 nom.
China Sugars	\$31 sel.
Malacca Sugars	\$48 nom.
Benguet	\$180 nom.
Kailash Mining Ad.	\$44 buy.
Langkats (combined)	\$14 3/4 sel.
Do. (single)	\$14 3/4 sel.
Shanghai Explorations	\$14 3/4 sel.
Shanghai Loans	\$14 3/4 sel.
Bank of China	\$55 nom.
Tonghai	\$55 nom.
Ural Caspian	\$8 nom.
H.K. & K. Wharfs	\$127 sa.
H.K. & W. Docks	\$57 buy.
Hongkong	\$14 1/2 nom.
New Engineering	\$14 1/2 sel.
Shanghai Docks	\$14 1/2 sel.
H.K. & S. Hotels (old)	\$71 buy.
Hongkong Lands	\$34 sel.
Hongkong Realty (p.p.)	\$3 sel.
H.K. Territorial (p.p.)	\$3 sel.
Humphreys Estates	\$13 1/2 nom.
Prince's Buildings	\$150 nom.
Rural Lands	\$7 sel.
Ewo Cottons	\$14 1/2 sel.
Oriental	\$14 1/2 sel.
Shanghai Cottons (old)	\$14 1/2 sel.
Do. (new)	\$14 1/2 sel.
Amusements	\$10 1/2 buy.
Canton Ice	\$74 nom.
Cement (combined)	\$15 1/2 nom.
Do. (old)	\$15 1/2 nom.
Do. (new)	\$15 1/2 nom.
China Buses	\$110 1/2 buy.
China Lights (combined)	\$17 1/2 sel.
Do. (old)	\$14 sel.
Do. (new)	\$9 sel.
China Provident (comb.)	\$30 nom.
Do. (old)	\$3 sel.
Do. (new)	\$3 sel.
Constructions	\$21 buy.
Dairy Farms	\$17 1/2 sel.
Der A. Wing (p.p.)	\$10 nom.
Hongkong Electric	\$51 nom.
Mack Electric	\$40 nom.
H.K. Development	\$30 1/2 buy.
H.K. Ropes (combined)	\$40 sel.
Do. (old)	\$13 1/2 nom.
Do. (new)	\$8 1/2 nom.
Hongkong Tramways	\$22 buy.
Lane Crawfords	\$13 1/2 nom.
Mackintoshes	\$21 nom.
Peak Trams (old)	\$15 buy.
Do. (new) (p.p.)	\$8 nom.
Sinceres	\$11 sel.
United Assurance	\$40 nom.
Watsons (old)	\$124 buy.
Do. (new)	\$124 buy.
Wm. Powells	\$12 sel.

EXCHANGES.

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

Rugby, January 21st.	
Paris	129 1/2
New York	4.86 1/2
Brussels	107.
Geneva	23 1/2
Amsterdam	12.09 1/2
Milan	120 1/2
Berlin	20.43
Stockholm	18.16
Copenhagen	19.59
Oslo	33.80
Vienna	34.52
Prague	164 1/2
Helsingfors	190 1/2
Madrid	34.36
Lisbon	21
Rio	7.7 1/2
Buenos Aires	46.7 1/2
Bombay	163 1/2
Shanghai	3 1/2
Hongkong	2 1/4
Yokohama	1 1/10
Silver Spot	31 1/16
Forward	31 1/2

Research work should be started to fill the much-felt needs in engineering and other basic industries. It is also important to provide an organ through which information can be collected on foreign markets. Dumping must be prevented by foreign industries by modifying Clause 2 of Article II. of the Custom Tariff Law. Exchange banks should be required to take more care in setting up credits for imports. Advances at a low rate of interest on the principal industries specialising in export lines will go far towards a solution of the problem, as well as a reduction in railway freights and charges. All this should be supplemented by modifications in the law from the standpoint of promoting home industries and educating consumers with the object of warning them against the use of imported goods out of extravagance, curiosity or blind "worship." It would be a good idea to insert lessons in the school books for the elementary course inculcating the patronage of home-made goods.

The phases of the question to be dealt with by Government and private organisations in co-operation includes the recommendation of superior goods to the consuming public, suggestions made to manufacturers, with a view to improvement in quality and production, the collection of information as to the methods followed by foreign suppliers to extend their markets in Japan and arrangements made by other nations for the patronage of their own goods. Exhortations of home-made goods from time to time, and the institution of "home-made goods weeks" are also recommended.—*Japan Chronicle*.

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WITH

TOM MIX

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1/20 Banks	100	Canton Ins.	100
10/20 Unions	100	C. Lights (old)	100
100/500 Con-tins	100	do. (new)	100
50 Electric	100/500	Sugars	100/500
500 Malakoff	5/10	Wharves	50
500 Genesys	5/10	Rauhe	50
500 Ayer Moleks	50/100	Amusements	50/100
500 Kedah	50	L. Crawfords	50
100 Malak. Pin.	50		

SMALL INVESTORS.

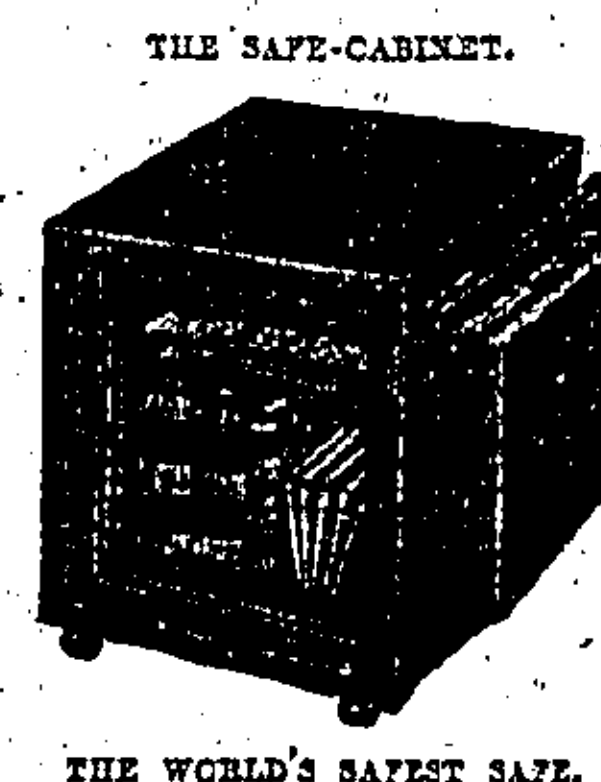
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[125]

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[67]

TARIFF CONFERENCE.

REDUCED TO INFORMAL NEGOTIATIONS.

POWERS' POSITION ON SURTAX ISSUE.

BRITAIN AND LOAN CONSOLIDATION.

A Chinese news agency at Peking says that in spite of the apparent deadlock of the Customs Conference because of the political situation, it is understood that informal negotiations between the Chinese and the foreign Delegates have continued smoothly and unofficial meetings have been held in the Netherlands Legation every Monday.

It is anticipated that formal sessions of the Conference will be resumed as soon as a stable Government is organised.

The following is an analysis of the attitudes of the various foreign delegations.

The United States is in favour of an average rate of 19.5 per cent. on all goods without any distinction between Luxuries and Ordinary articles, to include the half rate in the Transit Tax also.

France supports the United States' stand in this connection.

Great Britain proposed at the end of last year that (1) an increase of 5 per cent. on ordinary goods tax, (2) an increase of 7.5 per cent. on class A Luxury tax, and (3) 17.5 per cent. on class B Luxury tax.

Japan suggests the increase of the rate of tax on ordinary articles by 2.5 per cent. and that of luxuries by 5 per cent.

China proposes the levy of 5 per cent. on ordinary articles, 20 per cent. on class A Luxuries, and 30 per cent. on class B Luxuries.

With regard to the question of the ways in which the increased receipts are to be devoted, Japan suggests that a moratorium be enforced for three years, after which all foreign loans shall be liquidated with distinction or priority. Great Britain opposes the moratorium proposal of Japan and proposes that the loans for the purchase of materials for industries shall receive priority in the liquidation, next the railway loans, and ordinary loans shall be treated last. France also opposes Japan's proposal and supports the British stand in this connection. China also appears to be not in favour of the moratorium proposal but favours a minute classification of all foreign loans, giving priority to the British Railway loans.

THE "LANGUAGE BARRIER" IN JAPAN.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION'S EFFORTS TO SURMOUNT IT.

The following extract is made from a speech delivered at Yokohama recently by Mr. H. W. Kahn, Chairman of the Tokyo and Yokohama branch of the British Association of Japan.

The language barrier always has been a great obstacle in the way of international understanding, and it is the further opinion of the Committee that much could be done to bring about a better understanding between Britishers and the Japanese, if a greater number of men and women had knowledge of the Japanese language. For this reason, the Japanese Language examinations, which have always been held semi-annually by the Association both in Yokohama and in Kobe have been extended this year to the nationals of the United States of America and all European countries, and all foreign firms concerned have been informed of this facility.

In addition to this, the Association is extending the benefits of the Examinations to the women as well as men, and a special vocabulary of seeds and household words is being prepared upon which to base the ladies' examinations, in addition to the business man's vocabulary which has been in use for some time.

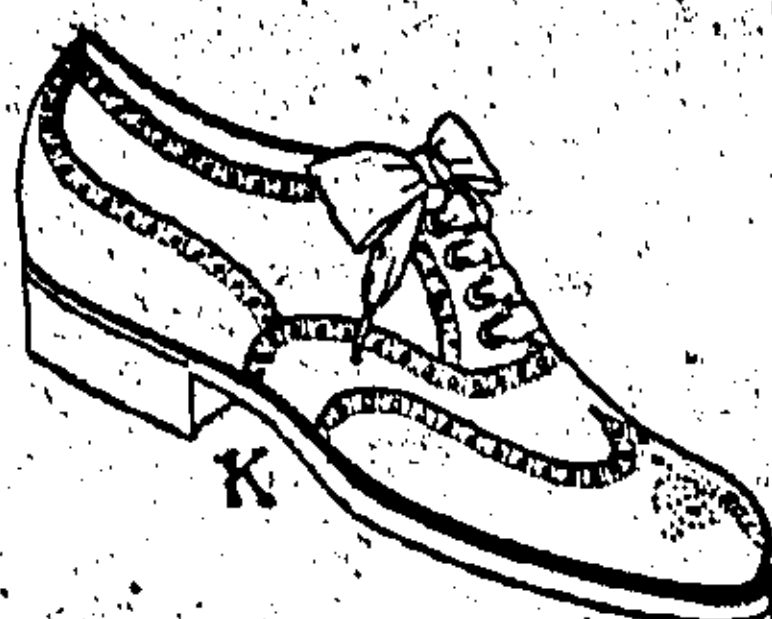
SINGAPORE RUBBER MARKET.

Messrs. Benjamin & Potts yesterday received the following Rubber Quotations from their Singapore Agents:—

Alor Gajah	Straits \$3.00
Ayer Moleks	3.00
Ayer Panas	15.00
Balgownie	4.80
Bassets	1.40
Changkat Sédangs	9.00
Glennalies, ex. div.	2.60
Jerams	1.43
Jimahs	2.20
Kedahs	4.00
Malaka Pindas	3.00
Malakoffs	5.00
New Serendangs	5.00
Pajangs	14.75
Punggora	1.40
Radellas	10.00
Sandycrofts	4.50
Tapahs	30.00
Teluk Ansons	18.50
Ulu Benuts	70 cts.
Kempas	9.50

(All middle prices.)

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HONGKONG.

THE 1922 STRIKE SETTLEMENT.

THE PREPOSTEROUS CLAIM BY THE SEAMEN'S UNION.

"DISTORTED VIEWS" CORRECTED

Publicity has been given recently in Chinese papers to statements made by representatives of the Seamen's Union in Canton, alleging that there has been a refusal to discharge the obligations of the Agreement whereby the strike of seamen in 1922 was settled.

The Colonial Secretary has issued the following communiqué on the subject:—

The Final Agreement was signed on March 5th, 1922, and Clause 2 reads as follows:—

"A date will be fixed for the general return to work. From the time of leaving until such date, men will receive half pay according to the new scale. Men may be re-instated on any of their own Company's vessels or such other vessels as may be mutually agreed upon. If positions are not available for men ready to return to work as above, it is agreed that half pay shall continue for such period as the men are not employed, but not exceeding five and a half (5½) months from the date of the general return to work. This half pay will be administered from a Fund under the control of a duly appointed Administrator."

The "Fund under the control of a duly appointed Administrator" is a reference to Sir Robert Ho Tung's generous promise to provide such money as might be necessary for the payment of post settlement half pay, under the conditions of the Agreement. The payment of half pay during the strike up to the date of the return to work was a matter for the companies concerned. It was understood that the Administrator referred to would be appointed when circumstances required his services.

No date was actually fixed for the general return to work; for on the publication of the settlement the seamen in Hongkong flocked back to their ships at once. Those who had returned to Canton and the country during the strike returned in troops during the next few days, and as far as is known all found employment at once. The officials of the Seamen's Union were given facilities to watch the signing on of crews; and it was understood that they would bring to notice cases where difficulties arose over re-instatement or re-employment. No single case of the nature was brought to notice by the Union officials or through any other channel; and the circumstances made it highly improbable that any such cases existed, for all of the many ships that had been detained in the Harbour on account of the strike were hurried away to sea as soon as crews could be found for them.

Nothing further in fact was heard of the post settlement conditions of the Agreement until October 7th—seven months after the date of settlement. On and after that date Sir Robert Ho Tung received demands from the Seamen's Union for large sums on account of pre-settlement and post-settlement half pay, making a total of some \$340,000 in all. Sir Robert replied asking that the claims should be forwarded to the proper quarter for examination in the first instance and the correctness of the individual amounts be verified and apportionments certified before he could make the disbursements falling on him to pay through the "appointed Administrator."

On October 26th in consequence the Seamen's Union duly presented their claim to the Chairman of the Shipowners Committee: who invoked the assistance of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs in its consideration. A test case showed at once that accounts entered in the bill for pre-settlement half pay had already been paid and witnessed by representatives of the Union; and immediately enquiries from a few important companies revealed the fact that the Shipowners generally had duly discharged their liabilities in this connection. Normal conditions had been restored within a few days of the strike settlement, and no complaints had been received from any quarter of the refusal of owners to pay pre-settlement half pay; none from the owners concerning any difficulties over the manning of their ships; and none from the Seamen's Union concerning seamen unemployed after the strike. There was no reason to doubt the generally accepted impression that the settlement had restored normal conditions of employment, that the owners had observed its conditions, and that at most only a very few seamen could have remained to become a charge on the post settlement Fund.

In these circumstances the Chairman of the Seamen's Union was informed by the Secretary for Chinese Affairs that his bill of some \$340,000, which included half pay for thousands of seamen for the whole of both the pre-settlement and post-settlement periods was purely imaginative. The two parts required division; and rather more precise evidence of liability would now be required, than would have been looked for in the original bill if it had shown any reasonable relation to accepted facts.

It was recognised as not impossible that there might still be cases which would become a proper charge on the post settlement Fund; and perhaps a few cases (such as those of ships at sea) where pre-settlement payments may have been overlooked, but post-settlement unemployment pay in this latter class of case clearly could not appear. The Union Officials were informed that any case which they could produce showing *prima facie* a sound claim would be dealt with without delay under the Agreement; and were urged to proceed with all possible expedition in the matter, if only in the interests of the Seamen themselves.

No further representation on the matter from any source has been received in Hongkong; and it is desirable to make known the facts here given to correct distorted views of the matter which have been allowed publication.

LOCAL RACING NOTES.

BRIGHT PROSPECTS FOR HUNT MEETING.

MAKING "THE COURSE SAFE."

[BY ARGUS.]

Preparations for the steeplechase meeting to be held, on Monday, February 15th (China New Year), at Kwant, near Fanling, are well in hand and there is every prospect of the meeting being generously patronized by owners and public alike.

The Kowloon and Canton Railway management have courteously undertaken to run a special train each way for first and second class passengers, the fares being \$1.50 and 90 cents for the return journey. From Fanling Station, the course is about 1½ miles and arrangements are being made for a service of buses to and from the course.

The masters of the Fanling Hunt (Mr. H. Birkett and Dr. Pierce-Grove) are prepared to find accommodation for a large crowd.

An enclosure for spectators is being laid out and accommodation for parking motor-cars will be available, for which a nominal charge will be made. A walk over the steeplechase course brings home to one the trouble to which Dr. Pierce-Grove (as clerk of the course) has gone to provide a test of the jumping ability of the ponies and the "horsemanship" of the riders. In no sense can it be called a galloping course—the negotiation of the eleven fences—1, 2, 3 brushed banks, (4) brushed bank with drop, (5) in and out, (6) bank, (7) bank, (8) in and out, (9) bank, with ditch on far side, (10) bank, with ditch on approach, and (11) brushed bank—should provide all the excitement needed. All the fences appear stiff enough to "make a pony jump" without in any sense "trying him too highly."

The fourth and eighth obstacles need careful negotiation in view of the "in and out" that follows each. At these fences, I anticipate, most of the races will be "won or lost."

HAPPY VALLEY COURSE.

"Conservatism dictates that the Jockey Club confine itself to making the course as safe as possible."

The foregoing maxim is the concluding sentence of a letterette in our morning contemporary under the caption of "Insurance of Jockeys."

All racing men will admit the wisdom of the advice, but I venture the prediction that—if a canvas were taken among men with a sound experience of meeting—not one would be found holding the opinion that the present body of H.K.J.C. Stewards have ever countenanced racing on the Happy Valley course under circumstances that are not "as safe as possible."

The warning in our contemporary was called forth by an anonymous correspondent who "appears to apprehend some danger from the new retaining wall at the village bend."

If the writer had taken the trouble to enquire in the proper quarter, he would have learnt that the wall now under construction will be built up to the same height as the old bank.

Though the widening of the nullah has necessitated "encroaching further on the track," there is still ample room for any "field" that is likely to start on the course.

Meanwhile, the gentlemen responsible for the safety of the course and the P.W.D. officials have made such progress with the erection of the hoarding that there is every prospect of the grass course being available by to-morrow morning.

LOCAL FOOTBALL TROUBLE.

CONVICTION OF SOUTH CHINA A.A. ANNULLED.

Mr. W. E. Hollands, Hon. Secretary of the Hongkong Football Association, writes:

For the information of the readers of your paper, will you please publish the findings of the Council of this Association on the above case:

1.—That on appeal the Council of this Association are of the opinion that a misunderstanding arose with regard to the League fixture South China A.A. v. Police.

2.—The Council, acting on legal advice, find that the Football League have no power to suspend under their rules.

3.—Under these circumstances the Council have decided that the appeal must stand. The conviction on all counts is therefore annulled.

CHAMPION TYPIST.

ALBERT ANGORA RETAINS TITLE ON THE UNDERWOOD.

Again the world's record for fast and accurate typewriting has been established on an Underwood Typewriter, Albert Angora retaining his title at 130 net words a minute for one hour.

Twenty years ago, under the auspices of the National Business Show Company, the first International Typewriting Contest was held.

Fostered by 15 leaders in the office-appliance industry who realized the need for raising the standard of typewriting, these contests have proved a strong stimulus in improving typewriting speed and accuracy in school and office.

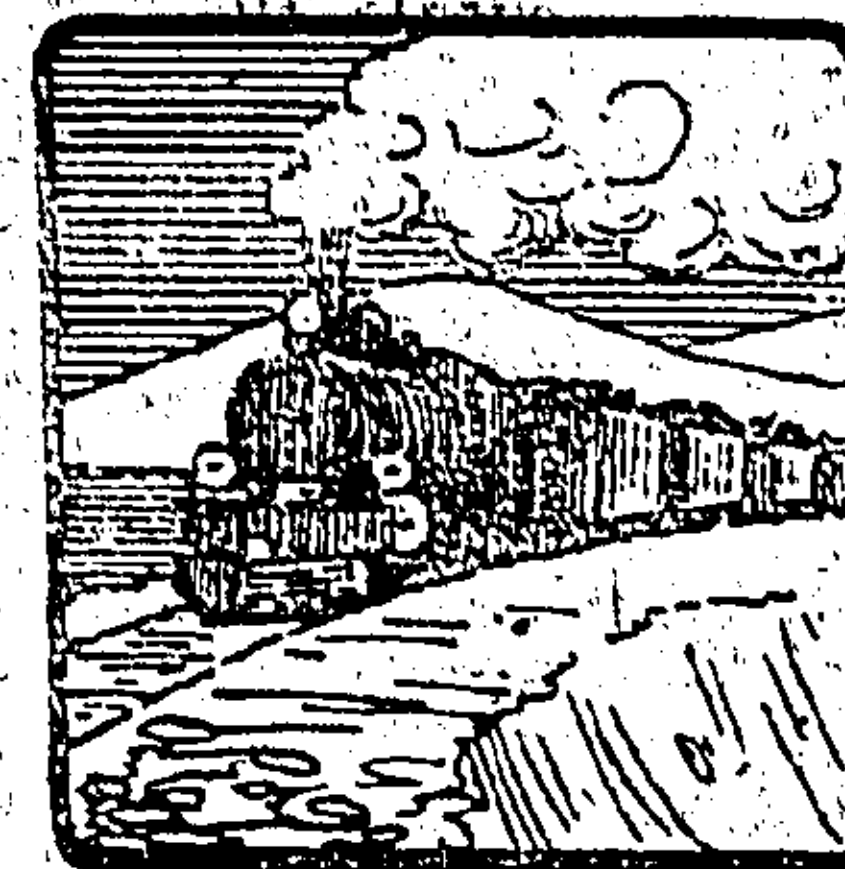
During these 20 years of Typewriting Championships, eight different typists have won their titles on the Underwood. Champions change but the Underwood never loses.

For speed and accuracy in typewriting, the Underwood stands among writing machines without peer.

Underwood Typewriters are stocked in all sizes and all languages by the sole Agents—Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd., Queen's Buildings. Telephone: 1020 Central.

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[83]

HANDBAGS.

We have received a Very Nice Selection of LEATHER HANDBAGS from PARIS and on account of the Favourable Exchange they are Sold at Exceptional Low Figures.

HANDSOME AND USEFUL.

MAGASIN GENERAL.

[101]

LOCAL SPORT.

CRICKET.

K.C.C. DEFEAT THE NAVY.

In a friendly match at Kowloon yesterday afternoon, the K.C.C. defeated the Navy by 51 runs. A feature of the match was Lyle's bowling. He took six Navy wickets for 28 runs.

Scores:—

K.C.C.	Navy
J. C. Lyle, b. L. Palairet..... 20	Capt. C. J. Bensley, c. and b..... 21
Nave..... 21	Li. H. L. C. Hall, c. Neil b Nave 3
Li. H. L. C. Hall, c. Neil b Nave 3	Capt. E. W. Morris, c. Ballance..... 18
Capt. E. W. Morris, c. Ballance..... 18	b. C. C. Comer, c. Ashby, b. Comer 33
b. C. C. Comer, c. Ashby, b. Comer 33	Li. J. H. Smith, c. Ashby, b..... 3
Li. J. H. Smith, c. Ashby, b..... 3	C. Comer..... 26
C. Comer..... 26	C. W. Jeffries, b. Comer..... 26
C. W. Jeffries, b. Comer..... 26	J. P. Robinson, c. Ballance, b..... 5
J. P. Robinson, c. Ballance, b..... 5	Comer..... 5
Comer..... 5	S. E. Green, b. Studholm..... 8
S. E. Green, b. Studholm..... 8	F. C. Pavitt, st. Vincor, b..... 5
F. C. Pavitt, st. Vincor, b..... 5	Comer..... 5
Comer..... 5	A. G. Lanning, not out..... 0
A. G. Lanning, not out..... 0	Extras..... 10
Extras..... 10	Total..... 146

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Nave.....	10	2	22	2
Palairet.....	7	0	40	1
Comer.....	8	0	51	6
Lee.....	5	1	23	0
Studholm.....	11	0	0	1

NAVY.

Li. Palairet, run out..... 10	Li. Studholm, c. and b. Lyle..... 4
Pay-Cdr. Comer, b. Lyle..... 17	C.P.O. Burrows, c. Lyle, b. Smith 10
Pay-Lt. Nave, b. Lyle..... 1	Li. Ashby, st. Bensley, b. Smith 5
Li. Ballance, c. Smith, b. Lyle..... 14	S.C.P.O. Vincor, b. Morris..... 3
Surg-Lt. Neil, not out..... 12	Li. Hinton, b. Lyle..... 0
Corpl. Lee, c. and b. Lyle..... 4	Extras..... 15
Total.....	95

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
J. C. Lyle.....	17	0	23	6
J. H. Smith.....	10	2	32	2
Capt. Morris.....	8	1	23	1

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

JANUARY HOGEY POOL AT FANLING.

The name of W. L. Dunbar should have been added to those of M. H. Roffey and J. S. MacLaren making a triple tie.

HOCKEY.

CLUB DEFEAT H.M.S. "HAWKINS."

In a match at the U.S.R.C. at Kowloon on Wednesday evening the Hongkong Hockey Club defeated H.M.S. "Hawkins" team by six goals to three.

RUGBY FOOTBALL CUP.

HONGKONG F.C. v. ROYAL NAVY.

The following XV. players have been selected to represent the Hongkong Football Club in their Second Cup Final game with the Royal Navy XV. on the Club ground to-morrow, kick-off at 4 p.m.:—Armstrong, Easterbrook, Stewart, Lloyd, Lammer, Morrison, Ralph, Forsyth, Lalston, Foster, M. Smith, L. Smith, Lee, Beveridge, and Miller.

FANLING HOUNDS.

The fixtures are:—
Saturday, January 23rd.—Meet at Mr. Potts' bungalow, Fanling, at 2.30 p.m.
Sunday, January 24th.—Meet at Lok-machau Cross roads, 10.30 a.m.

THE "BELGENLAND."

ARRIVAL OF A TOURIST SHIP.

The s.s. *Belgenland*, the Red Star liner, arrived here yesterday morning, with her 400 round the world tourists. Local arrangements for the ship were made by the American Express Company. The tourists were divided into four groups, each of which had a set programme in front of it.

The first group, who had tiffin at the Hongkong Hotel, were free to roam where they liked all day, and local shopkeepers spent a busy time in ministering to the needs of the visitors.

The second group left the *Belgenland* at 7.30 a.m., and left on the Macao steamer. Tiffin was served on the steamer, and at Macao the tourists were provided with guides and visited local places of interest. This party returned to Hongkong about 6 o'clock, and returned to the liner for dinner.

The third party visited the Peak in the morning, and Repulse Bay in the afternoon, while the fourth and last group took cars and had a 70-mile drive through the New Territory.

To-day the same programme will be gone through, when the groups will be re-arranged.

Y.M.C.A.

FIRST "LADIES' NIGHT" AT KOWLOON.

Last evening the first of the monthly Ladies' Night was held at the European Y.M.C.A. Kowloon, the arrangements being made by the Social Committee and Mr. J. H. Hunt, the Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. At these gatherings members of the Association are invited to bring their friends.

The first gathering proved a decided success. Dinner preceded the social programme, over 100 sitting down to the repast. Following dinner a very enjoyable entertainment, beginning at 8.30, was given.

Among those contributing to the programme were the Rev. G. Arrowsmith, ventriloquist and sleight of hand performer; Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Fleming and Messrs. H. E. Gardner and T. E. Jackson, song; and Yorkshire stories by Dr. G. W. Hoilings.

In addition there was an amusing competition, which provided much enjoyment, styled "What is it?"

MOCK TRIAL.

NIGHT OF FUN PROMISED AT KOWLOON.

The first (and only) issue of a very amusing little news-sheet published in Kowloon, *The Daily Scram*, has been forwarded to us by the Secretary of the St. Andrew's Church Young Men's Club, and the humourist, or humourists responsible for its production are to be complimented on their effort.

Apart from two columns of advertisements which are guaranteed to make the most confirmed pessimist see the brighter side of things, the issue contains an account of a case of reckless driving at Little Audleigh, in which Mr. Gussy Leary, of Kowloon Cottage, known as the "Reckless Road Rider," is charged on four counts. These are: "Stepping on the Gas," driving his car into P.C. Comerlonger's, with causing a stoppage in the High Street for 2½ hours, and with being drunk while in charge of his (alleged) car.

The account states that His Honour adjourned the case until Friday, January 29th, and we also learn the hearing will be resumed in St. Andrew's Church Hall, Kowloon, at 8.30 p.m., when several important witnesses (members of the Church Men's Club) will give evidence. Evidence, it is understood, will be given by "Nosey Parker," a youth of 16, and "Lizzie Higgins," a bewitching village maiden, who saw the entire proceedings.

Some really good fun is promised at this Mock Trial, and it is stated a charge of 50 cents will be made, which will include refreshments.

NATIVE CUSTOMS AT SWATOW.
INCREASE OF 20 PER CENT. ON
DUES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Swatow, January 20th.

Yesterday the local Government seized the Native Customs. It was done quietly and, so far as I know, without anything more than a written protest on the part of the Maritime Customs. I hear that the Consular Body has wired to Peking about it and it is reasonable to suppose that that is the end of the matter. Having assumed control of the Native Customs and all *likin* stations the authorities promptly slapped on a 20 per cent. increase in all dues and levies.

GENERAL DISORDER.

Some strong hand has been at work and it appears that the contending parties have been made to sink their grievances and differences. In a joint declaration issued by the Strikers, Unions, Police and officials the following passages occur:

"So far Imperialists and opponents of the Revolution have been defeated in the varied schemes and movements, merely through the unanimity among the Sun Yat Sen followers who have no contentions among themselves and have worked for and directed their energies towards the overthrow of their enemies. If differences are not sunk promptly and all personal grudges forgotten at once, a chance would be given to Imperialists to renew their attempts to take control of the situation. Rather than permit this territory to be regarded as a second Fengtien, subject to Japanese intervention, as already threatened by the Japanese Consul in his recent written warning to the Government, both Labour and Police are now perfectly reconciled one with the other. So that hereafter both will fight together against the Common Enemy."

"Members of the Kuomintang represent the oppressed classes. In their eagerness to liberate them from oppressions, they may now and again let their enthusiasm get the better of them or be too drastic in the performance of their patriotic work. However, this may be, the object in view is to overthrow Imperialists and Militarists. For this reason those who may treat their confederates too roughly should be pardoned. In order that the communication with Hongkong can be cut off successfully, and the Hongkong Imperialists be subdued, those who are offended should look for no retaliation for any wrong they may suffer at the hands of their comrades. Let us therefore warn Imperialists in this manner: 'Do not dream that our strike and boycott will be interrupted or that British goods or that British vessels will be allowed in this district.' Long Live the Co-operation of the Police and Labour Class."

WATER AND ELECTRICITY.

LATER.

To-day local newspapers contain an announcement by the Swatow Municipality that an assessment is shortly going to be made on all buildings in the City irrespective of nationality. Any owner failing to pay his taxes is to have his water service and electricity supply cut off. The fact that foreign houses have had water and electricity supplied to them continuously since July has rankled deeply with some of the extremists.

SEIZURE OF ARMS.

WELL-KNOWN CHINESE BUSINESS
MAN FINED.

Ling Yuk Shek, the master of a scrap iron store, appeared before Mr. R. E. Lindell at the Central Magistracy yesterday charged with being in unlawful possession of one Winchester rifle, two incomplete Winchester rifles, one pistol magazine, two short swords, one dirk, two rounds of revolver ammunition, 71 rounds of sporting ammunition and 1 lb. of Selby air-gun shot. Defendant said that he found these arms in various parts of the s.s. *Kum Sang*, where they had probably been secreted by smugglers, when breaking up the vessel for scrap.

Sergeant Whelan said that as the result of a raid at No. 22, Catchick Street, these arms were discovered in the false bottom of a chest of drawers. Mr. Leo d'Almeida, who appeared for defendant, pleaded guilty, and said that the arms were found in 1923 in the *Kum Sang*, which was being broken up. Defendant took the arms to his home and put them in a safe place. It was an oversight that he did not report the matter to the Police. Defendant was a well-known business man, was born in Hongkong, and had lived here for the past ten years. In 1917 defendant was a member of the Police Force as a special constable. He had a licence for a sporting gun, but this had not been renewed for six months owing to the fact that he had not been out shooting for some time. He would ask the Magistrate to treat this as a technical offence.

Mr. Lindell imposed a fine of \$50, and the arms were confiscated.

REVOLVERS CONFISCATED.

Sergeant A. E. Carey applied for a confiscation order in respect of three revolvers (one loaded in five and another in four chambers) which he said he discovered in a rattan basket on the ground floor of No. 5, Hop Hing Lane, a place frequented by hawkers. There were no claimants and no arrests had been made. The order was granted.

SUPREME COURT.

THE CLAIM TO A LIGHTER.

DEFENDANTS COUNTERCLAIM FOR
\$1,413.45

Before the Chief Justice (Sir Henry Gollan) at the Supreme Court yesterday, the case of Chan Yuk Chuen against Kwong Fook of the Hing Ku Shipway Co. was continued. On Wednesday the plaintiff claimed the return of a lighter which it is alleged the defendants had wrongfully possessed. After much argument, Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C., Counsel for the defence, dropped the point, and put in a counterclaim. The lighter had been repaired for the Po On Co., to whom the plaintiffs had hired it. The Po On Co. paid less than half the amount due, and \$1,413.45 was the balance unpaid. When distraint was made on the lighter and it was put up for sale the Shipway Co. bought it. Yesterday His Lordship allowed Mr. Alabaster to carry on with the counterclaim.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) represented Chan Yuk Chuen.

Mr. Jenkin denied liability on the part of his client, and also stated that the amount, in itself, was unreasonable. Plaintiffs also denied that the lighter was sent to defendants for repairs by any one acting as their agent, neither was the work done on their authority. The work done was at the expense of the Po On Co. to whom the lighter was hired.

Mr. Alabaster said that they were claiming the balance which had not been paid, \$1,413.45. He proceeded to cite cases and a judgment of Mr. Justice Atkins in support of his contention.

His Lordship: "You hold that the plaintiffs acted through their agents, and that the Po On Co. in sending the lighter for repairs acted as agent."

Mr. Alabaster: We do not say the Po On Co. but Lio Ho Kin was a partner of the firm. We failed to get any damages out of him.

His Lordship said that the contract was made between the Po On Co. and the Shipway Co. He could not see how Lio Ho Kin acted as agent for the defendants.

Mr. Alabaster submitted that the evidence in the present case and that of the case he had cited was similar.

His Lordship pointed out that the man who was said to be a partner in the Company had been proceeded against by the defendants.

Mr. Alabaster quoted another case in support of his submission, but His Lordship said that it appeared to him that Counsel held that Po On were agents for the plaintiffs in the case.

Mr. Alabaster explained that since plaintiff was the owner, surely the Po On Co. took the lighter for repairs on the owner's authority, and they were, therefore, his agents. They were sued on their contract and judgment was given against them, and the balance was being claimed from the plaintiff through whom the contract was made.

Mr. Jenkin rose and said that it had not been in any way alleged that they had any contract, or that they were liable for repairs.

His Lordship said that Lio Ho Kin was the managing clerk of the Po On firm and he acted on their behalf. He would not accept Mr. Alabaster's contention that there was a separate contract between plaintiff and defendants.

Mr. Alabaster then called his witnesses.

A "DILAPIDATED" LIGHTER

Fong Hoi Wan, proprietor of a piece-goods store in Kowloon, said he was a friend of Chui Yok Sang, who was formerly manager of the defendant firm, for whom he acted as broker. In April, 1923, his friend's son was manager of the firm. He (witness) visited the Shipway Co. premises on April 10th, 1923. Whilst there he met Lio Ho Kin who said he wanted a lighter repaired. He said that his Company, the Po On, had bought it for \$2,200.

Mr. Jenkin formally objected to the evidence.

His Lordship: This evidence is not evidence at all against plaintiff.

Continuing, witness said he saw the lighter which was in dilapidated state; it neither had a deck house nor a deck, and it was dirty.

AN HONEST ANSWER

Ly Iuen, assistant-foreman of the Shipway Co., gave evidence as to the repairs made on the lighter.

Mr. Alabaster asked if it was damaged.

His Lordship: It is the first time I have heard of it.

Mr. Jenkin (cross-examining): Did you put first class work into the lighter?—No; middle class work.

His Lordship: That is about the most honest answer I have ever heard.

Mak Yew Choi, manager of the Shipway Co., said that the balance unpaid for work done was \$1,413.45.

JUDGMENT FOR PLAINTIFF.

After both Counsel had addressed the Court.

His Lordship found for plaintiff on the claim and the counterclaim, and awarded damages for \$2,500 with costs.

A DEAL IN SILK.

MR. JUSTICE WOOD MEASURES
MATERIAL.

The solicitor's table in the Summary Court yesterday had the appearance of the counter of a silk store. Ten rolls of silk were unfurled, and the width of each piece was measured by Mr. Justice Wood.

This exhibition and the measurements carried out by the Puisne Judge was the outcome of a claim by the Kwong Wah & Co., of 37, Wing On Street, against P. M. Pinguet & Co., of 17, Queen's Road Central, for alleged breach of contract. Plaintiffs claimed the return of \$661.23 which had been paid by them to defendants for ten rolls of artificial silk which had been rejected because the material was not of the stipulated width. The width should have been 28 inches.

Mr. E. S. C. Brooks (Messrs. Hastings, Dennys & Bowley) was for plaintiffs, and Mr. Vaux (Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist) represented defendants.

His Lordship after carefully measuring each piece with a yardstick found that eight pieces were under, and two pieces over 28 inches in width.

A DEMONSTRATION.

Mr. Pinguet asked for permission to demonstrate that the material could be measured in two ways. This was granted. Taking one of the rolls of silk, he pulled the material towards him, and on being measured the width was 24 inches. He then gently stretched the material horizontally, and the width measured 28 inches.

Mr. Pinguet then said that no one except the manufacturer who knew the size of his loom, could say what the original width of the material was. He then took up another piece and though at first its width was 28 inches, on being pulled lengthwise, it decreased by one inch.

Mr. Brooks: You are suggesting that the eight pieces have been pulled.

Mr. Pinguet: This last one has been handled very slightly, whereas the others have been handled a great deal.

Mr. Brooks suggested that the only thing to do would be to have independent expert evidence.

Mr. Vaux said that the first time four pieces only were short, but it seemed to depend on how they were pulled.

Mr. Vaux agreed with His Lordship that if the material were now sold, eight pieces would be less than 28 inches.

His Lordship then said that the position with regard to the measurement was that on June 12th four rolls were not of right width. At present eight rolls were not according to the contract.

Mr. Brooks pointed out that the evidence concerning June 12th was given by defendant.

His Lordship said that he was prepared to accept four of the rolls.

WHAT WAS THE CLAIM?

Mr. Vaux said that the first paragraph of the writ stated that it was a claim for damages for breach of contract, but that was not the real claim. The second clause stated that on June 9th delivery was made of silk from 25 inches to 28 inches in width.

His Lordship said that plaintiff's answer was that they were less than 28 inches.

Quoting the third paragraph Mr. Vaux said that it stated that the plaintiffs rejected the goods and claimed the return of the purchase price. If he (Mr. Vaux) were able to establish that plaintiffs could not reject the goods, then this argument would be of no avail.

Mr. Brooks said that this claim was in the nature of damages.

Mr. Vaux: I understood that this was clearly abandoned by my friend.

Mr. Brooks: It may be taken either way—a breach of contract, or that the money should be returned to plaintiffs.

Mr. Vaux said that His Lordship had previously remarked that if plaintiff wanted damages he would have to issue another writ. If he could establish that plaintiff was not entitled to reject the goods, the whole case would fall to the ground. After quoting from Halsbury, he said that the goods were specific goods; they were in the godown at the time packed in packing cases and deliverable at any moment when called for with a delivery order. The contract was made verbally on May 22nd. Plaintiff was a business man accustomed to deal with brokers, and he knew that a contract could not be confirmed without making a contract with the firm. He was under an obligation to clear the goods within seven days. Plaintiff's second witness said that in the godown if he wished, he had not done so. He did not take delivery on the due date for clearance. He paid the money over on June 9th, and received a delivery order on the godown. He had 18 days for acceptance and admitted that he could have had an acceptance order from defendant. Having neglected to do so, had there not been a reasonable opportunity afforded him in the matter?

UNPACKING THE SILK.

He said that he took delivery on the 10th and took the goods to his shop and examined them there. It was undoubtedly more convenient for him to do that, but he did it at his own risk.

His Lordship: When he took the goods, he there and then accepted them.

Mr. Vaux said that it was so. Continuing, he said, if the goods had their markings and wrappings the defendant could say whether they were his goods.

Plaintiff said that they were Pinguet's goods, but Mr. Pinguet could not swear to that. The goods were invoiced to defendant and not identified them. If they were then the plaintiff should have settled the matter by arbitration. But plaintiff by taking the goods had taken them out of their lien.

(Continued on next column.)

NAVAL BALL.

LAST NIGHT'S FUNCTION ON
H.M.S. "HAWKINS."

H.M.S. *Hawkins*, the flagship of the China Station presented an exceedingly attractive appearance last night, the occasion being the "Paying-Off" Ball given by the ship's officers.

Among the gathering of 500 were H.E. the Governor (Sir Cecil Clementi, K.C.M.G.) and Lady Clementi, Vice-Admiral Sir Edwyn Alexander-Sinclair, K.C.B., M.V.O. (Commander-in-Chief, China Station), Flag-Capt. W. J. C. Lake (Chief of Staff), Commodore A. J. B. Stirling, C.B., H.R.H. Prince George, H.E. Major-General C.C. Luard, C.B., C.M.G., (G.O.C. of the Forces in China), other Military and Naval Officers, members of the Government and Civil Service and leading residents of the Colony.

Dancing took place both on the quarter-deck and on the starboard side of the boat-deck. On the former the dance music was provided by the ship's band; while on the boat-deck the dancing was to the strains of the band of H.M.S. *Titanic*.

The supper room was arranged on the port side of the boat-deck, accommodation for bridge and mah-jong was provided on H.M.S. *Petersfield*, which lay alongside the flagship and was connected to the *Hawkins* by a bridge; also, on the Admiral's poop. Arrangements for sitting-out were adequately provided adjoining the dance floor on the boat-deck and also on the *Petersfield*.

Dancing started at 9.30 and continued until 1.30 a.m., with an interval for supper. Both dance floors were in first class condition and proved very delightful to dance on.

THE DECORATIONS.

The decorative scheme was very artistic. On the quarter-deck, the colour scheme was red and white; for the dance floor on the boat-deck, blue and white; and for the supper room, yellow and blue, and everywhere there was a profusion of flowers and fernery. The lighting of the ship by coloured lanterns and fairy lamps added much to the picturesqueness of the scene on board.

From the entrance to the Royal Naval Dockyard by way of the Prince of Wales gate, suspended coloured electric fairy lamps provided illumination along the path leading to the *Hawkins*, the gangway leading on board being also illuminated in like manner.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

NEW LOUNGE.

The new tea lounge on the first floor of the Hongkong Hotel has now been opened. It is much more spacious than the old one, taking in part of the corridor, all the reading room, and part of the verandah, the reading room wall having been demolished to give the full sweep of space. Entirely new furnishings have been used throughout. Dainty new electrical fittings act off the massive fireplace, and other skilful touches complete the pleasing appearance. Further steps in the remodelling of the new wing to make it a self-contained hotel complete in every respect, are the making of Messrs. Powell's gentlemen's department into the reception office, and the turning of Messrs. Lane, Crawford's ladies' department into a ground floor lounge on the same lines as the old ground floor lounge in the main building. A broad stairway will lead to the upstairs lounge, "Bessie's Bar," the new reading room (formerly the small sitting room), the barber's shop, and the dining room.

"COUNT YOUR CHANGE."

"It is exactly like the notices one sees in shops, 'count your change before leaving the counter,'" continued Mr. Vaux. "If a man takes up a handful of ten-cent pieces from the shop's counter, and later finding that one or two were bad coins, returns, it is unlikely that the shop-keeper will give him good pieces in exchange. It is exactly the same in our case, and we have, therefore, been seriously prejudiced."

Continuing, he said that the plaintiff did not examine the goods at the godown, nor did he call for a representative of defendant's. He took them out, and transported them to his own shop, and there proceeded to open each case which was tin-lined, and unroll each piece, until the goods became at once, to all intents and purposes second-hand. The goods were not of the same value now as then. He had broken a *prima facie* rule and he (Mr. Vaux) could not see how it could be overridden. Every identifiable sign had been removed from the goods.

His Lordship: If he had opened them in the godown you would not disagree if he made a thorough examination, as he was entitled to do. He took them to his shop and did the same thing.

Mr. Vaux: He ousted the seller from his rights.

Concluding, Mr. Vaux said that it should have been submitted to expert opinion as to the width. They had seen that by a simple process there was four inches difference. He held that the goods had been accepted and not rejected.

After Mr. Brooks had addressed the Court, during the course of which his main argument was that it was the custom not to accept goods until they were delivered, his Lordship deferred judgment.

ALL WOOL
TAFFETTA
PYJAMAS.

WARMTH

WITHOUT UNNECESSARY
WEIGHT IS THE PREDOMINANT
FEATURE OF THIS
PYJAMA.WE HAVE A LARGE SELECTION IN FANCY
STRIPES AT \$18.50 PER SUIT.

ALSO

VIVELLA (Unshrinkable)	-	-	\$17.50
POPLIN (Self Collar & Cuffs)	-	-	14.50
" " " " "	-	-	10.50
BLOCK STRIPES	-	-	8.50

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MACHINE MADE BRICKS

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GENT'S OUTFITTING DEPTS.

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BUSINESS AS USUAL.



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL REPORT and STATEMENT of ACCOUNTS for the Year Ending 31st DECEMBER, 1925, has been posted to all Members, whose names appear on the Books of the Society for Last Year.

The Annual Subscription to the Society of \$5 is now due and any persons interested in Horticulture and desiring to become Members should communicate with the Hon. Secretary, Mr. E. P. C. HORNELL, c/o Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS.

A DINNER will be held on FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19th, 1926. Full Details will be circulated as soon as possible.

Members are Requested to keep this Date Open.

P. T. FARRELL,
Hon. Secretary.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 10, Des Voeux Road CENTRAL, at 3.30 p.m., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13th, 1926, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the Year Ending 31st DECEMBER, 1925.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 30th JANUARY, 1926, to SATURDAY, 6th FEBRUARY, 1926 (both days inclusive), during which Period No Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
KAN TONG PO,
Chief Manager.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "MENTOR" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 21st January.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the Free Storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 27th January, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 10th February, 1926, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1926. [3094]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

FROM NEW YORK via SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "MENTOR" are hereby notified that the Cargo having arrived per s.s. "MENTOR" from Singapore will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 21st January.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon, within the Free Storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 27th January, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 10th February, 1926, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1926. [3095]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "PHENIX" are hereby notified that the Cargo having arrived per s.s. "MENTOR" from Singapore will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 21st January.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon, within the Free Storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 27th January, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 10th February, 1926, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1926. [3096]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

ENTRIES for the Forthcoming RACES CLOSE on SATURDAY, JANUARY 23rd, 1926, at 3 p.m., and must be sent to the SECRETARY, c/o LESTER & DAVIS, Alexandra Buildings on or before this Date.

Entry Forms are now ready and can be had at the JOCKEY CLUB STABLES, RACE COURSE, HONGKONG CLUB or LESTER & DAVIS.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

3rd DAY, 7th RACE, 3rd MARCH, 1926.

THE UNITED SERVICES CUP

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Conditions for this Race have been altered and should be read as under—

Conditions.—A Cup will be presented to the Winner with \$400 added. Second \$350 Third \$150. For China Ponies the bona fide property of, and to be ridden by, Officers of H. M.'s Regular Forces. "Polo Ponies" leased by Officers will, for the purpose of this Race, be considered as the bona fide property of such Officers. CATCH WEIGHTS at 160 Lbs. Entrance Fee \$5. Once Round (about 7 Furlongs and 55 yards).

HONGKONG POLO CLUB.

MEMBERS are Requested to Note that in future the Regular Days for Play will be MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

HONGKONG POLO CLUB.

THE FINALS of the K.O.Y.L.I. CUP will be Played on SATURDAY, 30th JANUARY, at 3 p.m., on the CLUBS Ground. The Match will be followed by the GYMKHANA Events given below—

- 1.—FIVE STRICKING.
- 2.—THERAP & NIEBIE RACE.
- 3.—MUSICAL CHAIRS.
- 4.—BENDING RACE.
- 5.—OBSTACLE RACE.

ENTRY to these Events is OPEN to All Members of the Hongkong Polo Club and to Subscribers to the PAY LINE HOURS. Entry lists showing the Conditions of Events are posted at the CLUBHOUSE, the STABLES and at the HONGKONG CLUB and will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, JANUARY 26th.

Admission to the Match and GYMKHANA is Open to Subscribers to the PAY LINE HOURS. Members of the Polo Club and their Guests. Ten will be served and refreshments provided.

DERRINGTON.

HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

3, PEAK ROAD. TEL CENTRAL 4464.

[3098]

FOR SALE.—BUICK 7-SEATER, 27 H.P. 1925 Model—mileage 15,000. Trial and Full Particulars—Box 2099, c/o Hongkong Daily Press.

TWO LET.—Self Contained Flat in a modern Building, Kowloon, Four Large Rooms, Kitchen, Servants' Quarters, etc., Furniture and Fittings may be Taken Over if Required. Apply—Post Office Box 68, Hongkong.

[3062]

FOR RENT Unfurnished House, Hongkong Side, Splendid Position on One Bathing Hut, Central Position at Repulse Bay, Cost \$1,100. Offers wanted to Rent or Outright Sale. SMALL INVESTORS. TEL 4630.

[3062]

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE on PEAK. Modern Conveniences.

Apply—Box No. 3087, c/o Hongkong Daily Press.

[3057]

TO LET.

ON or About MARCH, 1926, WHOLE FLAT or SPACIOUS SUITE of OFFICES in the "FRANCIS BUILDING" ex "VICTORIA BUILDING," No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (between CHATELAIN, BANK and MERCANTILE BANK).

Apply to—BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE, Chater Road.

[2807]

TO LET.

GODOWNS in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS (Basement).

Apply—SECRETARY, A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

[2082]

TO LET.

TWO Newly-constructed EUROPEAN HOUSES, MAGAZINE GAY MOTOR ROAD, Three Flats, Three Large Rooms, each with Kitchen, Servants' Quarters and Bath Room, fitted with Flush System.

Garage provided. Immediate possession. Apply—SANG KEE, New Bank Building.

[2221]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET.—From April 1st, 1926, for Six Months, Well Furnished Flat, Four Rooms, Central District, All Modern Conveniences including Elevator. Apply—Box No. 135, c/o Hongkong Daily Press.

[185]

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., on WEDNESDAY, 27th JANUARY, 1926, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st DECEMBER, 1925.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, 15th JANUARY, to WEDNESDAY, 27th JANUARY, both days inclusive, during which Period No Transfer of Shares can be registered. By Order of the Board of Directors, L. S. GREENHILL, Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th January, 1926. [3056]

CHEFOO HARBOUR IMPROVEMENT COMMISSION.

TENDERS INVITED FOR SUPPLYING RAILWAY RAILS, ETC.

THE CHEFOO HARBOUR IMPROVEMENT COMMISSION invites TENDERS FOR SUPPLYING RAILWAY MATERIALS consisting of 5015 Rails for Tracks to a Total Length of about 3,000 Feet together with the Necessary Joints and Fastenings and also 15 Switches and Frog. Drawing and Specifications can be obtained on Application to the COMMISSION'S MAINTENANCE ENGINEER.

Sealed Tenders accompanied by Drawings and Detail Specifications and endorsed "TENDERS FOR RAILS" must be delivered to the TREASURER, CHEFOO HARBOUR IMPROVEMENT COMMISSION, CHEFOO, Not Later Than the 6th of MARCH, 1926.

The Harbour Commission does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

R. C. L. DANJOU, Treasurer.

CHEFOO HARBOUR IMPROVEMENT COMMISSION.

[3084]

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF THE VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY SITUATE at VICTORIA, HONGKONG, and known as MARINE LOT No. 345, together with No. 119, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL and No. 237, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL erected thereon.

Area: 2,240 Square feet, Crown Rent \$42.00.

MARINE LOT No. 345, together with No. 120, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL and No. 239, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL erected thereon.

Area: 2,228 Square feet, Crown Rent \$42.00.

TO BE SOLD IN TWO LOTS.

PUBLIC AUCTION

ON TUESDAY, THE 26th DAY OF JANUARY, 1926, AT 3 O'CLOCK P.M.

At THEIR SALES ROOMS, DUNDRELL STREET, VICTORIA, HONGKONG.

By MESSRS. LAMBERT BROTHERS, Auctioneers.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, Apply to—

MESSRS. JOHNSON, STORES & MASTER, Prince's Building, Hongkong.

or to MESSRS. LAMBERT BROTHERS, The Auctioneers, Hongkong, 12th January, 1926. [3069]

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY SITUATE at VICTORIA, HONGKONG, and known as SECTION C of the NORTHERN PORTION of the PEAK, EXPLANATION to the REMAINING PORTION of MARINE LOT No. 69, together with No. 39, DES VOEUX ROAD WEST and No. 71, CONNAUGHT ROAD WEST erected thereon.

Area: 2,480 Square Feet.

Crown Rent \$44.71.

TO BE SOLD IN ONE LOT.

PUBLIC AUCTION

ON TUESDAY, THE 26th DAY OF JANUARY, 1926, AT 3 O'CLOCK P.M.

At THEIR SALES ROOM, DUNDRELL STREET, VICTORIA, HONGKONG.

By MESSRS. LAMBERT BROTHERS, Auctioneers.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, Apply to—

MESSRS. JOHNSON, STORES & MASTER, Prince's Building, Hongkong.

or to MESSRS. LAMBERT BROTHERS, The Auctioneers, Hongkong, 12th January, 1926. [3070]

FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA, INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c.

Comprehensive and Complete Report of the

of the

NEWS OF THE FAR EAST

Is given in the

HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS.

with which is incorporated

THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT.

Subscription, paid in advance—\$15 per annum for delivery in Hongkong, including Postage to any part of the world—\$15.

INTIMATION

WATSON'S AERATED WATERS

ARE PREPARED FROM REAL

FRUIT ESSENCES.

GUARANTEED

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

LEMONADE—Has the real essence obtained from Lemons grown in Southern Italy.

RASPBERRYADE—Is prepared with the juice of raspberries grown in England and Tasmania.

FORMAZONE—THE NON-ALCOHOLIC CHAMPAGNE. It possesses the characteristic stimulating and refreshing qualities of Champagne and has a delicious flavour.

STONE GINGER BEER—The only genuine Stone Ginger Beer in the East. Prepared by a special process of fermentation which gives it the distinctive flavour which is so pleasing to the palate.

SOLE AGENTS—

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Aerated Water Manufacturers.

ESTABLISHED 1841

[50]

BIRTHS.

FAYET—At Shanghai, on December 15th, to Mr. and Mrs. J. FAYET, a daughter.

FRANZ—At Shanghai, on January 15th, to Mr. and Mrs. H. W. O. FRANZ, a son.

HEKING—At Shanghai, on January 15th, to Mr. and Mrs. I. A. HEKING, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ALLEN—ROBERTSON.—At Shanghai, on January 16th, SARAH HELEN ROBERTSON, of Nairn, N.B., to WILLIAM EDWARD ALLEN.

Hongkong Office: 1A, Chater Road.

London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 22ND, 1926.

"TARIFF AUTONOMY" IN CHINA.

The Labour Members in the House of Commons seem to be extremely solicitous that the British Government should "respect the sovereign right of China to Tariff Autonomy." Ministers have been questioned several times on the subject recently, and the answers given to the interrogations were presumably accepted as satisfactory.

Mr. Lockhart-Lampson, Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, in reply to one of his interrogators last month, gave the terms of the resolution adopted by the Tariff Conference in Peking in November. The delegates of the Powers assembled at the Conference declared in a formal resolution that "the contracting Powers other than China hereby recognise China's right to enjoy tariff autonomy, agree to remove tariff restrictions which are contained in existing treaties between themselves respectively and China, and consent to the going into effect of the Chinese National Tariff Law on January 1st, 1926." Nothing could be more definite than that statement of the attitude of Great Britain and all the other Powers concerned. On the other hand, the Government of the Republic of China

has solemnly declared that *likin* duties shall be abolished simultaneously with the enforcement of the Chinese National Tariff Law, and has further declared that the abolition of *likin* duties shall be effectively carried out by the first day of the first month of the eighteenth year of the Republic of China (which is January 1st, 1929).

We must assume that the Government at Peking sincerely believes that it will be in a position to implement these pledges three years hence. Everybody who is interested in trade in China—whether he be a Chinese or a foreign trader—will sincerely trust that these expectations will not be disappointed. It means that China must first of all possess a Central Government that will function effectively throughout the length and breadth of the country. Until that important desideratum is supplied there will certainly be very small prospect indeed of the abolition of *likin* or of any guarantee whatever that the "sovereign right to tariff autonomy" will be exercised in a reasonable and satisfactory manner. Under present conditions we would be likely to see repeated in most of the provinces what has just occurred at Swatow, where, as will be seen by a report in another part of to-day's issue, the local Government has seized the Native Customs, and the *likin* stations and promptly increased the dues and levies by twenty per cent. No doubt the Maritime Customs, and the Consuls have reported this occurrence to their respective superiors in Peking and it should provide the delegates to the Tariff Conference with a valuable illustration of the sort of thing that is to be expected in China so long as there is a Central Government incapable of exercising effective control over the provinces.

Surgeon Commander N. S. Meiklejohn, D.S.O., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Royal Navy, has been appointed Medical Officer of Health for the Island of Lintung (Weihaiwei).

Among the passengers due to arrive in Hongkong from Home by the P. & O. s.s. *Karnata* during this week-end are Mr. T. M. Hazlriggs, Mrs. Cantrell, Lieut-Commander E. S. Graham, Pay-Lieut. W. B. Jordan, Pay-Commander E. B. Lewis, Lieut-Commander H. E. Seaman and Mr. C. G. Perdue.

A Medical Board has been established at Weihaiwei consisting of Dr. Francis Clark, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H., Senior Medical Officer; Mr. S. L. Burdett, M.C., Junior Officer, and Surgeon Commander N. S. Meiklejohn, D.S.O., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Royal Navy, Medical Officer of Health (Island).

We regret to report that one of the *Belgian* tourists, Mrs. Edward R. Bradley, wife of the prominent race horse owner of Lexington, Kentucky, died on board the boat early last Saturday morning at Shanghai of heart failure. Mrs. Bradley had not been able to leave her cabin since the ship left Yokohama.

There were 237 bags of mail landed from the s.s. *President Cleveland* on her arrival from Shanghai yesterday. This mail included 14 bags of letters from the United Kingdom via Siberia and 28 bags of Continental mail by the same route. The remainder of the mail was from U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai.

The British population of Kobe, according to the latest Police census consists of 508 men and 429 women. The next numerous section of the foreign community (excluding Chinese, of whom there are nearly 6,000 in Kobe) are the Americans with 309 men and 240 women. Germans come next with 244 men and 192 women.

Among passengers leaving Hongkong to-day on the R.M.S. *Empress of Canada* for Shanghai are Mr. E. F. Aucott, (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.) and Mrs. Aucott; and Mr. C. L. Oliphant, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Mr. Alan Cameron, Oriental Manager of the C.P.S., is going to Shanghai. Mr. A. T. P. Farquharson, of the P. & O. Bank, is going on transfer to Shanghai. Mr. Lionel Yates, of the Prince Line, and Mrs. Yates are also booked to Shanghai. Mr. G. Otten, General Manager of the Java-China-Japan Line, and Mr. G. E. Costello, general agent passenger department, C.P.S. in Japan, and Mrs. Costello are going to Yokohama.

During an interval at the Lower Deck dance on H.M.S. *Hawkins* on Wednesday night, Capt. Lake made the presentation of a silver rosette to Petty Officer Tibbe, as a token of appreciation from the ship's company of the manner in which he had carried out the duties of Secretary to the Entertainment Committee during the *Hawkins'* two and a half years' commission.

The employee of a Chinese broker who had been dismissed, was charged before Major C. Wilson at the Central Magistracy yesterday, with creating a disturbance in the street by assaulting his previous employer. Defendant said the whole trouble was that he had not been paid his salary. His Worship in fining the man \$10, told him he should have applied for a summons, and had no right whatever to make a disturbance in the street.

The late Mr. George Benjamin Dodwell, chairman of Dodwell & Co., Ltd., general merchants, E.C., who as was recently stated in the *Daily Press*, left estate of the gross value of £77,860, with net personalty £70,931, left £500 to the London Orphan School, Watford; his shares in the Watford Association Football Co. to the directors for the benefit of the club; his shares in the Herts Bowling Club to the directors for the benefit of the members; £500 to his secretary, Henry George Howard; £100 each to Katharine Martin, maid, and Hugh White, chauffeur, if still in his employ.

Last week-end Shanghai lost a well-known resident in the person of Mr. P. A. Crosthwaite, who after a long residence in China has left for Home. Few men in Shanghai, the *N.C. Daily News* says, have been associated with the tea trade so long as has Mr. Crosthwaite, and he was almost as equally well known in Hankow as here. He had been in the firm of Messrs. Dodwell & Co. for a considerable time, and as head of their tea department occupied a leading place in the tea export trade of the port. In his young days in Shanghai Mr. Crosthwaite was an enthusiastic paper-hunter, and had many triumphs in this field to his credit.

WEDDING.

MR. A. J. KEW—MISS B. R. ABLONG.

A pretty wedding took place at St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, yesterday afternoon, the parties being Mr. Arthur James Kew, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. W. Kew, and Miss Beatrice Rose Ablong, youngest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Ablong. The Rev. G. R. Lindsay officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her brother, Mr. A. E. Ablong, was dressed in a gown of champagne with shadow lace, and carried a bouquet of chrysanthemums and white roses. Miss Violet Kew was bridesmaid and Miss Nora Kew and Miss Violet Ablong were flower girls. Miss Violet Kew wore a dress of mauve taffeta, with hat to match and carried a bouquet of pink roses, while the flower girls were attired in dresses of blue and pink taffeta, with hats to match, and carried baskets of sweet peas. Mr. W. M. Gittens was "best man."

The reception took place at No. 333, Nathan Road. The honeymoon is to be spent at Shanghai, and the couple will leave to-day on the *Empress of Canada*. The bride's going away dress will be of grey crepe de chine, with Oriental trimmings.

LOCAL PROPERTY SALES.

Two property sales were conducted by Mr. E. V. M. de Souza at the China Auction Rooms yesterday afternoon. A leasehold property, situated at Reclamation Street, Mongkoktau, Kowloon, containing four houses, was sold by order of the mortgagee. This property is held on a Crown Lease of terms of 75 years from June 28th, 1910, and has an area of 1,659 square feet with an annual Crown rent per lot of \$8. Started at an upset price of \$18,000, there was one bid of \$500, and Mr. Lo King Fu became the purchaser at \$18,500.

The second leasehold property put up was also disposed of by order of the mortgagee. This property, situated at Kwong Ming Street, has six new houses on it. Nos. 1 to 11 and in addition contains 15 other buildings in course of construction. The property is held for the unexpired residue of the term of 99

CABLE AND WIRELESS NEWS.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

A NOTE OF OPTIMISM.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL IN SPEECH AT LEEDS.

PROSPERITY ON THE THRESHOLD.

RUGBY, January 21st.

Some estimates of Britain's balance of payments for the past year are contained in the *Board of Trade Journal* to-day. The broad conclusion arrived at is that for the year 1925, Britain's figures show a favourable balance, representing income available for investment overseas of £28,000,000. Trade returns for last year showed that there was an excess of imports over merchandise and bullion amounting to £386,000,000 and this together with the amount which represented an excess of Government payments made overseas brought an apparent adverse balance of £101,000,000.

The Board of Trade's estimates now published are concerned with so-called exports for 1925, including various services such as shipping, banking and income from overseas investment. They amount in aggregate to £429,000,000 so that the apparent adverse balance is converted into an estimated favourable balance of £28,000,000. The figures are admittedly conjectural and until later in the year they must necessarily remain so. Past experience, however, has shown that later correction of these first estimates usually results in an increase of the amount of favourable balance. Thus, last year the estimate of the net balance in the nation's favour was £20,000,000. In July, that figure was revised in the light of further information and the balance became between forty and fifty million pounds. Subsequent information shows the Board of Trade to fix the amount of favourable balance for 1924 at £63,000,000; and it is stated that even that figure may be subject to further adjustment; not, however, of a substantial character. In a general review of the trade outlook, the *Board of Trade Journal* says: "There is to-day a general undercurrent of confidence to which for some time we have been strangers and although the balance of our international transactions at the end of 1925 is less favourable than at the end of a year ago, it is not of a character such as in itself to render impossible considerable improvement in our capacity for competing for export trade."

NOTE OF OPTIMISM.

This note of optimism was also sounded last night by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Winston Churchill, in a speech at Leeds. He said there was no doubt—though slight and slow—improvement in the industrial and commercial outlook. The world was now peaceful. Harvests had been good. From many quarters came reports that trade was on the mend. Unemployment had, apart from the coal industry, lessened in spite of the continually increasing population of the wage earners. None of these conditions were new. None in August. There was nothing but gloom then; and now there was brightness and broadening hope. Prosperity, that errant daughter of the household who went astray in the Great War, was now on our threshold.

THE ECONOMY BILL.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his last night's speech, definitely countered the suggestions that the national budget estimates for the current year's income were likely to fall below the amount anticipated. He said he knew of no reason to suppose any such thing; and that, on the contrary, he thought it quite possible and even probable that, unless some absolutely new and unforeseen event should occur, the budget estimates will work out with even more than their usual accuracy. He emphasised the need for national economy and declared that Government were making a great effort to curb expenditure in every branch of national activity; and stated that when Parliament meets the Economy Bill will be presented to the House of Commons, making certain legislative changes which are an indispensable part of such proposals.

THE MAKWAR DAM.

HIGH COMMISSIONER PERFORMS OPENING CEREMONY.

SOME TECHNICAL DETAILS.

RUGBY, January 21st.

By means of the great dam, on the Blue Nile at Makwar, the opening ceremony of which was performed to-day by Lord Lloyd, High Commissioner for the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, a vast region in the Sudan is converted from a barren steppe and enhanced by a few semi-nomad clans into a thriving agricultural country. The immediate area brought into cultivation is 300,000 acres of black soil, admirably suited for growing cotton. Crops are being sown on three years' rotation, soil being one year under cotton, a second under *Lupinus* and a third under fallow. The reservoir above the dam consists of a length of 30 miles and a maximum height of 40 metres. It is constructed of solid masonry, granite being obtained from quarries in the neighbourhood. The major portion is composed of masonry set in cement mortar with facing

of Portland cement. Sluice openings are lined with dressed ash. At the end of the masonry portions, the dam is continued on both east and west sides by an earth embankment with a heavy concrete facing wall, on the upstream side. This tremendous feat of engineering was actually finished just in time to catch last year's flood. The first train crossed the dam at the end of June and water was first let into the irrigation canals on July 15th. Construction of these canals proceeded concurrently with the erection of the dam and necessitated excavation of approximately 15,000,000 cubic metres of earth. There are in all some 99 kilometres of main canals and 900 kilometres of branch and subsidiary canals. This achievement, although in itself so notable, is but the first part of a complete scheme of irrigation which is being undertaken.

LIBERALS AND LABOUR.

LLOYD GEORGE EXPLAINS HIS ATTITUDE.

RUGBY, January 21st.

Addressing a Liberal meeting at Carnarvon this evening, Mr. Lloyd George stated his attitude towards the Labour Party which has been the subject recently of much speculation and gossip. He began by declaring that the experiment of 1924 when the Labour Government was put into power without conditions, without an understanding, without stipulating for consultation was a bad political blunder on the part of the Liberal Party. As one who acquiesced in that action he took his full share of blame. So far as he was concerned such an episode should not occur again.

Continuing, Mr. Lloyd George said that no political prophet could predict that the Labour Party would acquire an absolute majority for many elections to come. Experience had proved that there was a rapid limit to the growth of Socialism beyond which it could not spread. What was the duty of the Liberal Party in face of that contingency? On full reflection and deliberation, it was his judgment that it would not be wise for Liberalism at this moment to negotiate an alliance with any Party. Experience dictated that Liberalism would make a powerful position for itself with a view to securing large representation in the next Parliament. The duty of the Liberal Party was to go on with its support for Liberal principles and Liberal ideals. They had three or four years until the next General Election in which to reach and teach the nation. He predicted that Liberalism at the next Election would count more than at any time since 1910.

Mr. Lloyd George concluded: "Let us rally to our standard the millions of men and women for whom Liberalism supplies the best answer to the questions that perplex them regarding the social and economic problems of the nation. This must be our immediate task."

BRITAIN'S DESTINY.

RUGBY, January 21st.

Aviation can do a great deal more for the country commercially than from the war point of view, said Vice-Marshal Sir Sefton Branker, Director of Civil Aviation, to-day, in connection with the opening of the Yorkshire Aeroplane Club. We had to become a Nation of Airmen, he added. He visualised thousands of British aeroplanes over all the Empire, carrying British passengers, mails and goods.

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY.

COMMISSION TO EXAMINE INDIAN CONDITIONS.

RUGBY, January 21st.

H.M. the King has approved the constitution of a Royal Commission "generally to examine and report on the present condition of Agriculture and Rural Economy in British India and to make recommendations for the improvement of Agriculture and for the promotion of the welfare and prosperity of the rural population." The Commission is particularly to investigate:

Firstly: Measures now being taken for the promotion of agricultural and veterinary research, experimental demonstration and education, for the compilation of agricultural statistics, for introduction of new or better crops, and minor improvements in agricultural practice, dairy farming and stock breeding.

Secondly: The existing methods of transport and marketing of agricultural produce and stock.

Thirdly: Methods by which agricultural operations are financed and credit afforded to agriculturists, and

Fourthly: The main factors concerning the rural prosperity and welfare of the agricultural population.

It will not be within the scope of the Commission's duties to make recommendations regarding existing systems of land ownership and irrigation changes or the existing division of funds between the Government of India and local Governments. The Commission, however, will be at liberty to suggest means whereby the activities of Governments in India may best be co-ordinated and to indicate directions in which the Government of India may usefully supplement the activities of local Governments.

The personnel of the Commission will be announced later.

TREASURY RETURNS.

RUGBY, January 21st.

The latest Treasury return of the national revenue and expenditure shows considerable reduction in the amount of the deficit which on January 1st was nearly 24 millions sterling. Last Saturday it had dropped to 11½ millions. A further reduction each week until the closing week of the financial year, which ends on March 31st, may be expected as revenue is always in excess of the expenditure in this quarter. It is hoped that little of the deficit will remain on March 31st.

ITALIAN DEBT COMMISSIONERS.

RUGBY, January 21st.

Count Volpi and other members of the Italian Debt Mission arrived at Portsmouth Dockyard to-day. They were shown over the battle cruiser *Repulse* and Nelson's old flagship *Victory*.

UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

RUGBY, January 21st.

There was big rise of nearly 150,000 in the figures of unemployment between December 21st and January 4th, but a return dated January 11th shows a decline of 30,500. The total figure of 1,221,400 is 59,450 less than year ago.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DISASTROUS FLOODS.

PORTUGUESE E. AFRICA HAS UNPRECEDENTED RAINFALL.

MANY LIVES LOST.

BEIRA, January 21st.

Unprecedented rains in the low-lying Portuguese territory, between Natal and Beira, resulted in serious floods which caused complete suspension of the train, mail and telegraphic services between Rhodesia and Beira. Many natives were drowned; others took refuge in trees and were brought to Beira in motor-boats. The average rainfall in the district yesterday was 5 inches.

DANGER INCREASES.

SALISBURY, January 21st.

The floods in Portuguese East Africa have not subsided. The Pungwe River threatens to sweep away the Pungwe railway bridge. The Muda River is also in flood, 4½ inches of rain having fallen in ten days. Many natives have been drowned and many homes devastated. Eye-witnesses report that crocodiles devoured the natives, who were swept from roofs of floating huts. Probably traffic with Beira will be impossible for a month at least.

FURTHER FATALITIES.

BEIRA, January 21st.

A tug, chartered by the Government, to rescue a number of officials, who were cut off by the floods and had taken refuge on the railway bridge, turned turtle while proceeding to the spot. The captain and two Portuguese were drowned.

TROPICAL AGRICULTURE.

THIRTY-FOUR STUDENTS AT WORK IN TRINIDAD.

LONDON, January 21st.

The 1924-1925 Report of the Principal of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture at St. Augustine, Trinidad, states that 34 students are in residence, including Canadians and South Africans, while enquiries have been received from India, Malaya and Australia. Research is being carried out in connection with bananas, sugar, cacao, cotton, and tobacco plant diseases and soils.

COMMUNISM IN POLAND.

SEVERAL HUNDRED SUSPECTS PLACED UNDER ARREST.

WARSAW, January 21st.

During the past few days, the Polish political police have arrested several hundred Communists. They are alleged to be connected with Communist organisations in Western Poland.

BANKNOTE AFFAIR.

BUDAPEST, January 20th.

The latest arrest in connection with the bank note affair, is that of an engineer, named M. Johann Stitz, on a charge of collusion with the alleged forgers.

LATER.

M. Johann Stitz has been released.

COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY.

As the result of an agreement between the Government and the Opposition, a Parliamentary Commission is being appointed to investigate the political side of the bank-note affair. It will be entitled to summon all persons whose evidence is required. The meetings will be strictly secret.

MINING CRISIS.

FRENCH WORKERS DEMAND HIGHER WAGES.

PARIS, January 20th.

The National Council of the Federation of French Mineworkers has passed a resolution declaring that unless wages are increased by January 31st, to compensate for increased cost of living a referendum will be taken on the question of a general strike of French miners.

BRITAIN TO ECONOMISE.

MR. CHURCHILL ISSUES WARNING RE TAXES.

LONDON, January 20th.

If the Government was supported in the economy scheme which they had prepared, no addition to the burden of taxation would be necessary, declared Mr. Winston Churchill, when speaking at the Leeds Chamber of Commerce, but if the economy scheme was pulled to pieces and whittled down, the bill must be paid. He announced that when Parliament met, an economy Bill would be introduced covering the whole field of expenditure. Every department would be asked to make sacrifices.

TRUE ECONOMY.

He declared that a policy of true economy would not be complete if it did not provide for wise expenditure. The Government's main constructive measure would be a great scheme of electrical development. "If this island is to continue to support the present immense population it cannot afford to be behind any part of the world in scientific organisation and equipment. Science and good will are the only two horses strong enough to pull our wagon up the hill." Mr. Churchill mentioned that the coal subsidy would probably approximate £21,000,000, three-quarters of which would go to paying the wages of miners.

AIRMEN MISSING.

GRAVE FEARS AS TO FATE OF DUTCHMEN.

AMSTERDAM, January 20th.

Grave misgivings are felt regarding the fate of the pilot and observer of an army Fokker, which left Schiphol yesterday for coastal defence practice. It is feared that they have been lost in a snowstorm. A destroyer search of the sea has proved fruitless.

DANES PLAN FLIGHT.

COPENHAGEN, January 20th.

Arrangements are being completed for a Danish military flight to Tokyo. Spare parts are being dispatched to Karachi which will be one of three main depots for service in the fight, the others being at Bangkok and Tokyo.

FOOTBALL AT HOME.

RESULTS OF MATCHES IN LEAGUE AND CUP.

LONDON, January 20th.

The following are to-day's football results:—In the First Division, Sunderland defeated Huddersfield, 4 goals to one; in the Second Division, Bradford City defeated Stanness, by 3 goals to one; in the Southern Division, Gillingham defeated Southend by 3 goals to one; and in the Northern Division, Accrington lost to New Brighton by no goals to two. In the first round of the Scottish Cup, Dundee defeated Inverness Caledonians by two goals to nil.

OBITUARY.

MR. D. L. A. JEPHSON.

LONDON, January 20th.

The death is announced of Mr. D. L. A. Jephson, the cricketer, formerly captain of the Surrey XI. He was one of the world's greatest job bowlers.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

330 AMERICAN SCULPTORS.

FEAR NUDE WORK MAY PROVE HANDICAP.

NEW YORK, January 21st.

Certain American sculptors are disturbed in regard to the possibility of the exclusive employment of foreigners on the work in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, the architect of which is Mr. Ralph Cram.

Mr. Cram informed the *New York Times* that he fears American sculptors may be debarré from work there because they are trained in classical schools and do nudes, while foreigners excel in draped figures.

Mr. Cram said only one foreigner was at present employed; and he hoped to employ four or five Americans, but if anyone tried to dictate to him he would cease to have the smallest interest in them.

TREATMENT OF CANCER.

DR. LEACOCK'S RESOLVE TO AID RESEARCH WORK.

TORONTO, January 21st.

Dr. Stephen Leacock, Head of the Department of Political Economy at McGill University, Montreal, has determined to devote his fortune and pen to the promotion of a strenuous campaign for the cure and prevention of cancer, in co-operation with the British Society for the Control of Cancer.

Dr. Leacock's resolve is due to the recent death in England of his wife, after an unsuccessful administration of Professor Blair Bell's lead solution treatment.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

POLITICS IN JAPAN.

DIET RE-OPENS AFTER NEW YEAR RECESS.

THE SINO-RUSSIAN DISPUTE.

TOKYO, January 21st.

The Diet re-opened this morning, after the New Year recess. Speeches were made by Viscount Kato, the Premier, and Baron Shidehara, K.B.E., the Foreign Minister.

Following their speeches this morning in the Upper House, Baron Sakatani drew attention to the growing gravity of the Sino-Russian situation and enquired about Government's attitude.

In reply, Baron Shidehara stated that the matter was regarded purely as a Sino-Russian problem and unlikely to culminate in hostilities, though Government was watching possible developments vigilantly lest future action might be required.

LITTLE PRESS COMMENT.

Most of the morning papers offer no comment on the Sino-Russian friction, though the *Hochi* voices the opinion that the trouble is due to Chang Tso Lin's desire to re-establish his damaged prestige by stirring up Chinese national sentiment in his favour.

The *Hochi* forecasts a Chinese success, as the Soviet action is fettered by fear of damaging relations with Japan.

According to an *Asahi* despatch from Dairen, Chang Tso Lin orders the arrest of M. Ivanov, President of the Chinese Eastern Railway, and the Mukden Authorities to resume the railway service by force if necessary.

A despatch to the *Asahi* from Harbin reports that the gravity is increasing and the Chinese troops are preparing to concentrate in Harbin in greater numbers.

M. KOPP'S THREAT.

According to Press reports, M. Kopp, the Soviet Ambassador to Japan, when interviewed declared that "the Russian Government is prepared to back up its demands by force; if necessary meeting troops with troops."

Despite all this, the vernacular papers generally indicate that the Japanese Government and people are maintaining a calm attitude.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

U.S. AND MEXICO.

MR. KELLOGG IN FORMAL STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, January 20th.

Mr. Kellogg, in a formal statement, has said that the position of the United States with regard to the Mexican land and petroleum laws was that they contained provisions "plainly retroactive and confiscatory in their effect." He added that in the absence of a reply from the Mexican Government to the American representations on the subject delivered on January 8th, he was not disposed to comment further.

DISCUSSION REFUSED.

MEXICO CITY, January 20th.

The United States Ambassador has received from the Mexican Foreign Office a reply to his recent Note, protesting against the retroactive legislation. He declines to discuss the contents of the reply.

AMERICA AND RUBBER.

MR. HOOVER COMES UNDER SHARP CRITICISM.

NEW YORK, January 20th.

Sharp criticism of Mr. Hoover's handling of the rubber situation is voiced by the Democratic organ, *The World*, which contends that Mr. Hoover's actions throughout have been full of idiosyncrasy. He attacks the British Trust but seems to forget that he belongs to a Government that believes in protecting American trusts by the highest possible tariff. Similarly, he insists that he does not wish to advise retaliatory measures, but he recently expressed the view that public opinion would demand that American banks refuse loans to Britain if the Stevenson Act remains in force.

U.S. NAVAL FLIGHT.

SQUADRON LEAVES VIRGINIA FOR CUBA.

NORFOLK, Va., January 20th.

A naval air squadron departed this morning on a flight to Cuba. The first section to take the air consisted of twenty-three machines.

FRENCH DEBT TO U.S.

WASHINGTON, January 20th.

M. Henry Berenger, the new French Ambassador, told President Coolidge that France was resolved to settle her war debts "as promptly and fully as her present and future possibilities would allow."

CORRESPONDENCE.

BRITISH MANUFACTURES.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR.—Some months ago a correspondent, signing himself "Ancient Briton," wrote to the *North-China Daily News* urging Britons to buy British goods. It is a letter that deserves greater attention than it seems to have received, especially in view of the unemployment question in the old country and the tremendous burden the British taxpayer has to shoulder.

Too often the Briton abroad buys an article of non-British manufacture to discover that it would have been cheaper in the long run to pay a little more for one of British make. Especially is this the case with engines and machinery of every description.

With your permission, Sir, I should like to relate my own experience in this connection. Four years ago I purchased a small electric light plant of non-British manufacture at a so-called "bargain" price. After three years' use, storage batteries gave out the wood "separator" having rotted through. The commutator was of too soft a material for a high-speed engine and wore down at a rapid rate. The engine was sent to the manufacturers to have a new commutator fitted, etc., and, according to their price list, the cost should have been about £20 Gold. They have forwarded a bill the amount of which is considerably greater than the original cost of the engine!

A year ago I invested in a British-made lighting plant. The initial cost is heavier than other makes, but this extra cost is more than covered by strength and solidity of construction. In short, it is built to last, which, I believe, is the general reputation that British-made goods have. The running expenses of the plant are extremely low. It supplies sufficient current for lighting five small houses at a cost of less than \$10 per annum for fuel—kerosene, etc.

If any of your readers are thinking of investing in a lighting plant and would care to have particulars of a really reliable, British-made plant, I shall be glad to supply them.—I am, etc., H. L. BEER.

Weihaiwei, January 14th, 1926.

IMPRISONMENT FOR EUROPEAN MOTOR CYCLIST.

A SINGAPORE CASE.

A European named R. A. Ferguson was sentenced to four months' simple imprisonment at Singapore last week for knocking down a policeman and breaking both his legs while driving a motor-cycle combination. Defendant's counsel said defendant was exceedingly sorry for what he had done and he had done his best to remedy matters. As a result of the occurrence he had been told to leave his occupation and there was practically no other alternative for him but to return home, so that he had already received severe punishment for the offence with which he was charged. So far as the injured man was concerned it was true that there was a chance of his having a slight permanent injury, but he was now able to walk without assistance, and he might make a complete recovery. In view of the fact that the accused was without employment, and that he had spent a large portion of the money that remained to him in compensating the injured man, counsel asked His Lordship to deal with the case by way of a fine and, possibly, temporary imprisonment during the course of the day or the sitting of the Assizes, rather than send the accused to prison, which would leave a stigma which would take a very long time to wipe out.

Mr. Justice Deane said that he had given this matter considerable thought and it had caused him a lot of anxiety because he realised that what he did would be a matter of great importance to the accused. His Lordship realised that accused had done his best to compensate this unfortunate man who had been crippled by him, and his Lordship had also taken into consideration accused's good record of service in the war, but the law not only avenged the injuries of private individuals but protected the interests of the community. On the night in question accused behaved in a quite irresponsible manner, and although the sentence would no doubt have been greater had accused not made reparation there could not be one law for the rich and another for the poor, and his Lordship could not conscientiously make a distinction in accused's case because he happened to have been able to make reparation. His Lordship thought it was necessary to do something to mark his sense of the fact that the interests of the community had to be protected, and passed sentence of four months' simple imprisonment.

SHANGHAI MILL STRIKES.

THROUGH SPREAD OF MEN-DACIOUS REPORT.

The *N.C. Daily News* of Monday last says:—

More than 1,600 employees of the Jardine Mills at Wetmore Road went on strike at 6 p.m. yesterday in sympathy with a comrade, whom they allege came to his death as a result of wounds and blows received at the hands of a watchman, employed on the premises. It would seem from the reports available last night that one of the labourers died about a week ago, and some one, who it is not known, spread the rumour that he had been beaten to death. Discontent smouldered among the main body of workers and broke out last night, although for the entire week, the situation did not look at all serious or approaching a climax. Of course there is not a bit of truth in the fabrication which has been imposed on the workers. As a matter of fact, an autopsy was performed on the body of the worker and it was found that he had died from an enlarged liver. It is believed that the strikers will demand compensation for deceased's family.

THE CHINESE IN AUSTRALIA.

[BY JAMES LYND, F.R.G.S., IN "STRAITS REVIEW"]

Just as in the early period of American history the United States herself, through shortsightedness, did sow the seed of the problem which in time has grown so formidable that no solution now seems possible, so in a large measure Australia had herself to blame for what during more than forty years was known as the Chinese problem.

Here, as in America, it started with a shortage of labour. The last convict came to New South Wales in 1840, and the supply of cheap labour from that source gradually dried up. Already between 1837 and 1839 some of the pastoralists obtained coolies from India to the number of over 1,200, but as objection was raised by the authorities to the importation of Indians it was discontinued. Towards the end of the forties employers began to introduce labourers from China. This continued to 1852 or 1853, and only ceased because it became unprofitable to the Chinese, and they deserted from their employers as fast as they could be brought from overseas. As no complete records are kept of the Chinese imported, their number is not known, but it must have been fairly large, because the Consul in Amoy wrote in 1852 that 2,666 had been taken thence to Australia, of whom 1,438 left in 1851.

The same remedy of importing Chinese coolies to help develop the country was adopted by the Government of Western Australia in 1875, when, as a first instalment, fifty were indentured. Four years earlier the South Australian Government had imported 200 Chinese to assist in promoting tropical agriculture in the Northern Territory.

Up to the discovery of gold the number of Chinese who came to Australia on their own account was quite negligible; thus between 1846 and 1849 only 99 arrived in New South Wales, the yellow tide set in the fifties. For that also the white race had themselves to blame to the extent that the chances of getting rich quick on the Australian goldfields were advertised in Chinese newspaper towns by Australian shipping companies trading between China and Australia, who greatly profited by carrying immigrants.

As the richest mines were found in Victoria it is but natural that the yellow wave struck that colony with particular force. The number of 2,241 Chinese in 1851 had increased to 23,424 in 1857, and it is stated that by 1859 there were 42,000 on the goldfields of Victoria. It is doubtful if their number ever exceeded 25,000; still, it was large enough to call forth emphatic protests from European miners, and to make alarmists loudly proclaim that Australia was fast becoming a yellow man's land. Under the circumstances violent clashes between the two races were unavoidable.

RACE RIOTS AND RESTRICTIONS.

The first serious trouble arose on the Bendigo goldfield in 1854. At a public meeting held there in the month of June it was moved that "a general and unanimous rising should take place in the various 'gullies' of Bendigo on July 4th next (the anniversary of the American day of liberation), for the purpose of driving the Chinese population off the Bendigo goldfields." The disturbance was prevented by the prompt action of the authorities and the tactful handling of the whole delicate situation; but it had become evident to the Government that a policy of drift would lead to disaster. So a Royal Commission was appointed to look into the matter, and make recommendations to avoid unpleasant complications in the future. The result was the passing of an Act in 1855 to restrict Chinese immigration. By this the number of Chinese who could be brought in any vessel was limited to one for every ten tons of registered tonnage, and a capitation fee for which the captain was made responsible.

Unfortunately the result of the Victorian Restriction Act was not a decline in the number of arrivals, but merely that the masters of the vessels unloaded their cargoes of yellow humanity in the adjoining colonies, whence they rapidly found their way into Victoria, incidentally escaping paying the entrance fee. Thus in the first six months of 1857 no fewer than 14,499 were landed in Geelong Bay, South Australia, in due course to shoot their Mooka-balls on the Victorian goldfields. The Government's incompetence to deal with what from the point of view of the European miners was becoming a serious menace caused the agitation against the Chinese to be revived, till at last the smouldering fire broke out in open flame. This occurred on the Buckland River goldfield in 1857. An indignation meeting was held, the American day of deliverance being again chosen as the most suitable for hoisting the colour of revolt. Action followed upon fiery words, and the white miners in a body attacked the Chinese mining camps, burnt their tents and threw what they had contained of bedding and luggage into the river. The panic-stricken Celestials, after some rough handling,

were chased into the bush across the river, where some of them succumbed to the exposure of the cold weather. The police intervened and restored order, and the ringleaders of the riot were arrested; but so strong was the feeling against the Chinese that the Crown failed in procuring a conviction, the jury finding defendants "not guilty." A reaction, however, set in in favour of the unfortunate Chinese miners, who soon were back on the fields, for the time being protected by public opinion.

The rioters achieved one of their objects, namely, that of arousing the Government to the necessity of taking more drastic measures to stem Chinese immigration. As this, however, was well nigh impossible as long as the neighbouring colonies kept backdoors open, through which the undesired newcomers could enter Victoria with impunity, New South Wales and South Australia were asked to restrict Chinese immigration on similar lines to those adopted by Victoria in 1855. South Australia, as a good neighbour, at once complied with the request. Fewer Chinese passed through New South Wales, and for other reasons the Government of the mother colony hesitated acting till their own house caught fire.

This it did in 1861. By the discovery of rich gold at Lambing Flat a great number of miners, white and fellow alike, left Victoria, and trekked to New South Wales. The usual clash between the two races occurred. The European miners petitioned the Government to restrict Chinese immigration, and, as nothing was done, they took matters into their own hands. A meeting was held, at which the question was put, "Is this to be a European digging or a Mongol Territory?" From the meeting the most turbulent of the miners, with banners flying and bands playing, marched to the Chinese camp. The terrified Chinese fled before the attackers. There was the same pillage and burning and ill-usage as on the Buckland River several years before, and order was not finally restored till soldiers had been dispatched to the scene of disorder. As, however, the number of Chinese miners kept on increasing, and the Government chose the role of silent inlookers, a fresh riot broke out a few months later. The police vainly endeavoured to quell the disturbance. One European miner was shot dead, and several on both sides were wounded. Also on this occasion a military force had to intervene. The unfortunate Chinese took refuge where they could. One New South Wales squatter supplied over 1,200 destitute Chinese with the necessities of life for several weeks. To avoid further trouble the Government at last passed a Chinese Immigration Restriction Act, whereby New South Wales was brought into line with Victoria and South Australia.

These Acts soon proved effective; the Chinese population declined to such an extent that eventually restrictive measures were considered unnecessary. No alarm was felt again till the middle of the seventies—this time in Queensland. The discovery of gold in that colony, and particularly of the rich alluvial deposits at Palmer, was the signal for a big influx of Chinese. During the last nine months of 1875 no fewer than 7,000 mining licences were issued to Chinese people on the Palmer goldfield. By 1877 they had increased to 17,000, and the European miners only numbering about 1,400, it looked as if the yellow race was taking possession of the field. Further, scared by the fatal results in America of the Chinese migration to California, the Queensland Government in 1876 passed an Act whereby the licence fee for Chinese was raised very considerably, it being hoped thereby to discourage more of their kind to seek their fortune in Queensland.

The above Act, by the way, was unexpectedly reversed by the Governor. In his opinion it was at variance with Britain's treaty obligations to China and offensive to a friendly Power. The Governor referred the matter to the Colonial Office, which upheld his action. This attitude of the British Government was greatly resented, not merely in Queensland, but in other colonies as an interference in a purely Australian affair, and after much turmoil, augmented by a seamen's strike in 1878, against employing Chinese crews in Australian vessels, and by a sudden fear of a mass influx of Chinese of consequence having been closed to them, it led to concerted action. An intercolonial conference was held in Melbourne in 1880 to discuss the whole problem of Chinese immigration to Australia. The conference terminated in Sydney in 1881, and resulted in fairly uniform restrictive legislation being enacted in all the colonies exposed to the yellow peril. Tasmania stood out until 1885 gold and tin were discovered there, and an influx of Chinese was anticipated. The then Crown Colony of Western Australia likewise kept aloof, until in 1886 gold was found in Kimberley, and simultaneously it seemed as if the pearling industry at Shark's Bay was passing into Chinese hands.

COMPLETE EXCLUSION.

Space does not allow to go into details regarding the happenings during the next ten years. Various causes contributed to the desire gaining strength of entirely closing Australia to Chinese immigration, of which the most important was an influx of Chinese to the Northern Territory in the latter seventies, the result being that at a second intercolonial conference held in 1891 the passenger limitation was raised to one passenger to every 500 tons ship's burden. By a gradual evolution of the White Australia idea the Immigration Act passed by the Federal Parliament in 1901 practically excluded all Asiatics from entering the Commonwealth.

The Chinese population in this country is rapidly declining. At the census of 1921 only a little over 17,000 full-blood persons were recorded. Of these about 9,000 were born in Australia. Though from time to time it is discovered that a few Chinese are still trickling into this country, on forged naturalisation papers and by other illegal means, the number of such is probably so small that, providing no unforeseen external event completely changes Australia's future, the day when only locally born Chinese and half-castes are left is not far distant.

The locally-born full-blood and half-caste Chinese element—with which alone we need be concerned—at present only constitute 1 per cent. of the total population. Its insignificance is almost in itself sufficient to prevent the arising of a special caste. But besides this, various causes are at work to merge the Chinese with the Europeans, the former gradually being absorbed. The connection with China is weakened from year to year. Little by little Chinese ways and customs are dropped, and the white man's culture and religion embraced. Through legislation Chinese wage earners are compelled to accept the same pay as European workers, and this, in connection with their marvellous industry and thrift, are making them prosperous. Their capacity for business is ever increasing, the tremendous handicaps under which the Chinese in other directions have been and still are labouring, and there is strong reason to believe that the average wealth amongst the Chinese is bigger than amongst any other section of the community.

MIXED MARRIAGES.

All these things tend to break down the colour bar and hasten intermarriage with the whites. It is a notable fact that for every full-blood Chinese born in Australia two of mixed race are brought to the world. Considering the fact that at a time when the European population in Australia numbered little more than a million there were upwards of 40,000 Chinese, it seems at first incredible that instead of gradually disappearing they should not long ago have been so strongly entrenched that the White Australia policy would have been impossible. The explanation is that they came here to make money and not to settle. One of the objections taken to them during early digging days in Victoria was that they sent their gold to China, thereby showing they took no interest in developing the country. Always having it in their mind sooner or later to return to their beloved native land, there at the end of their earthly career to be laid to rest alongside their ancestors in the sacred soil of China, they did not bring their womenfolk with them. At the census in 1861 there were 24,724 Chinese males in Victoria, and only 3 females. The same disproportion between the sexes existed in all the other States. Nor has it materially altered since. Thus in 1921 the immigrant Chinese males numbered 14,820 and the females only 287.

But fortune did not smile upon all the Chinese who proceeded to Australia, while there may have been other reasons for some not returning to China. These remained, and as alluvial gold mining gradually petered out those who directly or indirectly had lived by it began to launch out in other directions. Soon they entered all different walks of life. Often they became a thorn in the flesh of the European workers, who, with their higher standard of living, could not compete against them. Various vocations, such as market gardening and cabinet-making, were in a large measure monopolised by them.

The following brief extract from the New South Wales census report of 1901 will serve as an illustration of how the Chinese mainly are occupied:—
Market and station gardeners 3,593.
Miners (principally alluvial gold mining) 1,019.
Clearing and fencing 751.
Cooks 719.
Cabinet-makers 678.
Vegetable and fruit trade 640.
Hawkers 462.
Storekeepers, importers, etc. 400.
Farmers and farmworkers 280.
Station hands 242.
Laundry workers 68.

Owing to their ever diminishing number through lack of females, and to the gradual intermarriage with Europeans, the Chinese, as mentioned before, have ceased being a menace to the cherished ideal of a White Australia. For this reason the little yellow patch on the white body is now looked upon with equanimity. The old-time animosity towards John Chinaman has disappeared.

SWATOW STRIKE FUNDS.

AN ILLUMINATING STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

"SUBSISTENCE ALLOWANCES" MET BY "SQUEEZE."

Our Swatow correspondent writing on the 20th inst. says:—

I attach a copy of the accounts of the Foreign Employees' Union from July 6th to November 30th last year, as published in the local Press and carefully translated. I am sure these figures will be of interest to quite a number of people in Hongkong. They show very clearly how the strike and boycott have been kept going. Of particular interest are the items referring to contributions from "neutral" steamers. I believe this Union received about one-tenth of the total "squeeze" levied on each steamer so that it would seem that vessels were charged \$2,000 a trip. It should be noted that the amounts contributed by foreign firms' compradors were forced out of the people concerned; the idea being that each firm's comprador should be made to lend (1) the Union just enough to pay strike allowances to that firm's employees.

S.C. denotes small coins and Big represents what is known as "big money."

I. RECEIPTS.

1.—LOANS.

July 6th-Nov. 30th:
From B. & S. Compradore S.C. \$6,885.60
From J. M. & Co. Compradore 5,998.70
July 6th-Aug. 31st:
From J. Manners, Compradore 163.50
July 6th-Aug. 30th:
From Nestle's Milk, Compradore 314.40
Aug. 16th:
From A.P.C., Chang San Kai's 1,000.00
Aug. 20th-Sept. 10th:
From A.P.C., Chang Yu Tsun 199.00
From Members in employ of Neutrals 322.66
Do. Big 237.40

2.—SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Poling Co.,
Aug. 20th s.s. Helicon Big \$100.00
28th s.s. Helicon 100.00
30th s.s. Helicon 100.00
Sept. 12th s.s. Helicon 200.00
16th s.s. Helicon 200.00
24th s.s. Helicon 200.00
16th s.s. Helicon 200.00
Nov. 7th s.s. Helicon 200.00
7th s.s. Helicon 200.00
7th s.s. Helicon 200.00
16th s.s. Helicon 200.00
27th s.s. Helicon 200.00
Dec. 1st s.s. Helicon 200.00
Oct. 10th s.s. Helicon 200.00
Chung Nan:
Sept. 23rd s.s. Banting 200.00
28th Clara Jensen 200.00
Oct. 1st s.s. Saitikon 200.00
20th s.s. Prominent 200.00
28th s.s. Prominent 200.00
Nov. 7th Clara Jensen 200.00
7th s.s. Prominent 200.00
20th s.s. Banting 200.00
27th s.s. I K'ui 200.00
Yuan Heng:
Sept. 6th s.s. Yuan Lee 100.00
30th s.s. Yuan Lee 100.00
Oct. 30th s.s. Yuan Lee 100.00
Nov. 27th s.s. Yuan Lee 100.00
Bua Shang:
Aug. 30th Clara Jensen 100.00
Oct. 16th Wai Chiao Hou 100.00
Yuan Hui S.C. \$1,000.00
Aug. 20th Strike Committee 700.00
Sept. 15th Strike Committee Big 1,075.26

3.—SPECIAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.
The name of each subscriber (firm or person) is given, with the amount of his subscription (varying from \$400 to \$1). Forty-nine names are given. S.C. \$3,621.00
Big 250.00

4.—FINES.
August 22nd Big 24.00
August 1st and Sept. 23rd S.C. 24.00
5.—UNION ENTRANCE FEES.
July 25th-Nov. 30th S.C. 735.89
6.—MEMBERS' MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.
July 25th-Nov. 30th S.C. 631.49
7.—GAIN BY EXCHANGE.
July 7th-Nov. 30th S.C. 3,878.78

Total receipts Big \$6,678.68
S.C. \$25,497.77

II. EXPENDITURE.

1.—SUBSISTENCE ALLOWANCES.

July 6th-Nov. 30th:
B. & S. S.C. \$6,885.60
J. M. & Co. 5,998.70
A.P.C. 4,895.10
B.A.T. 2,229.00
Bradley & Co. 1,289.40
Brunner, Mond 469.10
July 6th-Oct. 6th:
Nestle's Milk 310.50
J. Manners 252.50
July 6th-Sept. 30th:
Suzuki & Co. 233.40
July 6th-Nov. 30th:
British Consulate 160.40
July 6th-Sept. 30th:
Shokai Yoko 30.00
1 month Dr. Brangwin's Dispensary 18.20
1 man (3), Dutch Bank 20.40
4 men (3) George Bros. 32.00
1 man (3), S.O.C. 12.00

2.—PICKET EXPENSES.

July 6th-Nov. 30th:
Tea money for pickets 279.00
Uniforms for pickets Big 225.43

3.—GENERAL EXPENSES.

July 7th-Nov. 30th:
Salaries of executive officers and servants S.C. \$ 643.40
Propaganda 300.00
Printing 140.83
Hire of furniture 53.55
Subscription to Committee in charge of congratulatory ceremonies 50.00
Sub. to purchase of lanterns, etc. for ditto Big 65.50
Do. Big 92.00
Miscellaneous expenses S.C. 394.65
Do. Big 99.18

4.—PURCHASE OF UTENSILS.

July 6th-Nov. 30th:
Purchase of utensils generally S.C. 106.02
Do. Big 84.30

5.—LOSS ON EXCHANGE.

July 7th-Nov. 30th Big 3,011.74

6.—SILVER BADGES FOR OFFICERS OF UNION.

Big 178.87

Total expenditure Big \$3,673.01
S.C. \$5,354.35

CASH BALANCES.

Total receipts Big \$6,678.68
Total expenditure Big \$3,673.01
Balance \$3,005.67
of which \$2,584.17 is held in cash and \$119.46 is deposited with the Bank of China.

Total receipts S.C. \$25,497.77
Total expenditure S.C. \$25,354.35

Balance \$ 143.42.6
of which \$72.64 is held in cash and \$70.78 by the Supplies Dept.

REPAYMENTS DUE ON ACCOUNT OF LOANS.

Loans for general purposes S.C. \$14,335.00
Loans for proportion of salaries of those who are on strike 352.66
S.C. \$14,687.66
Do. Big \$ 227.40

FINAL BALANCES.

In hand Big \$ 3,003.64.7
Payments due 227.40

Credit balance \$ 2,776.24.7

Payments due S.C. \$14,890.66
In hand 143.42.6

Debit balance \$14,747.23

THE SWATOW UNION OF FOREIGNERS' EMPLOYERS AND LABOURERS.

Phone Central 73

Branches:

H. & G. SIMONDS Ltd., READING, ENGLAND.

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Each Pint contains the energising carbohydrates of 10 ozs. pure Dairy Milk.

Sole Agents:

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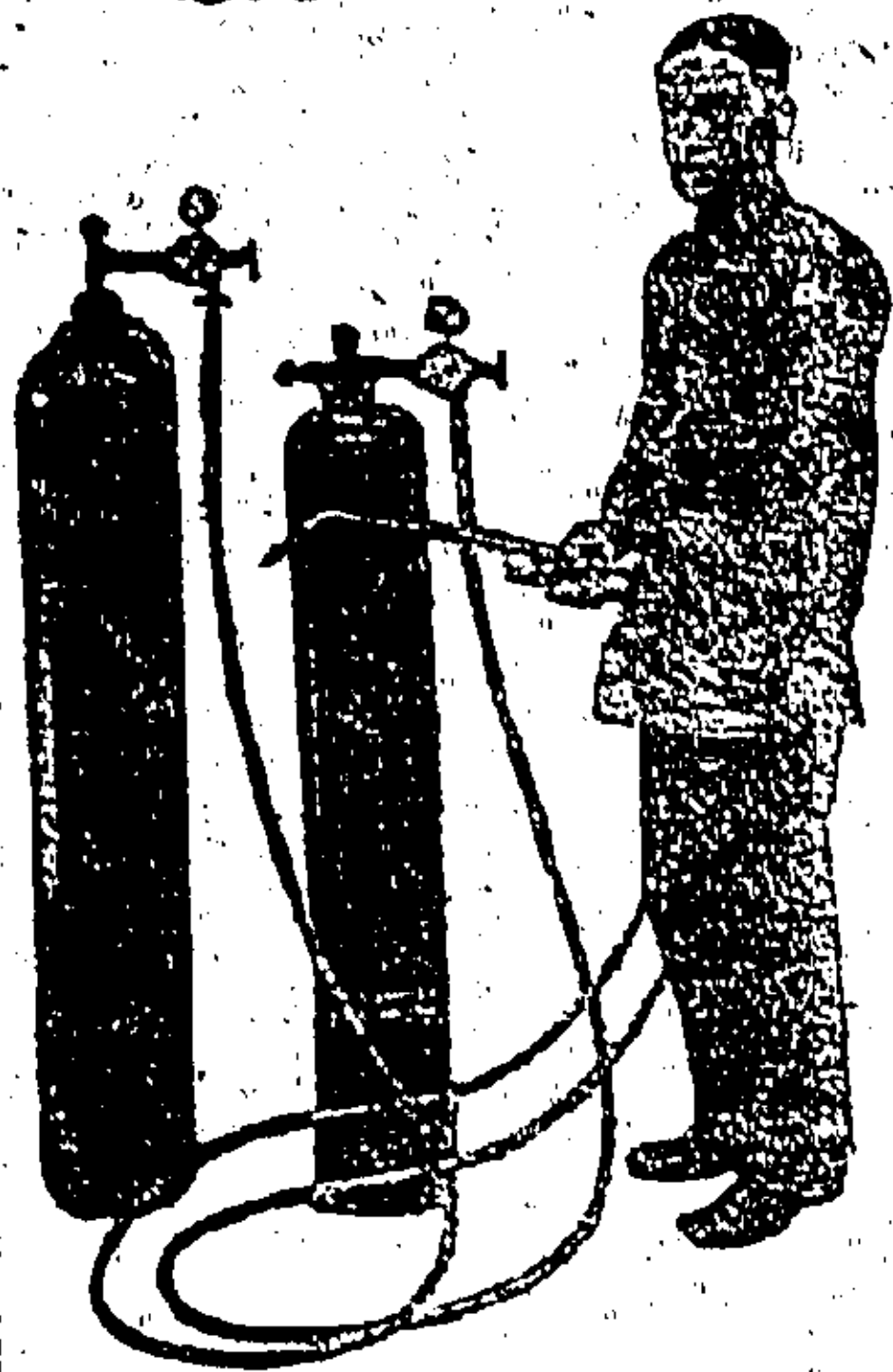
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Sole Agents:

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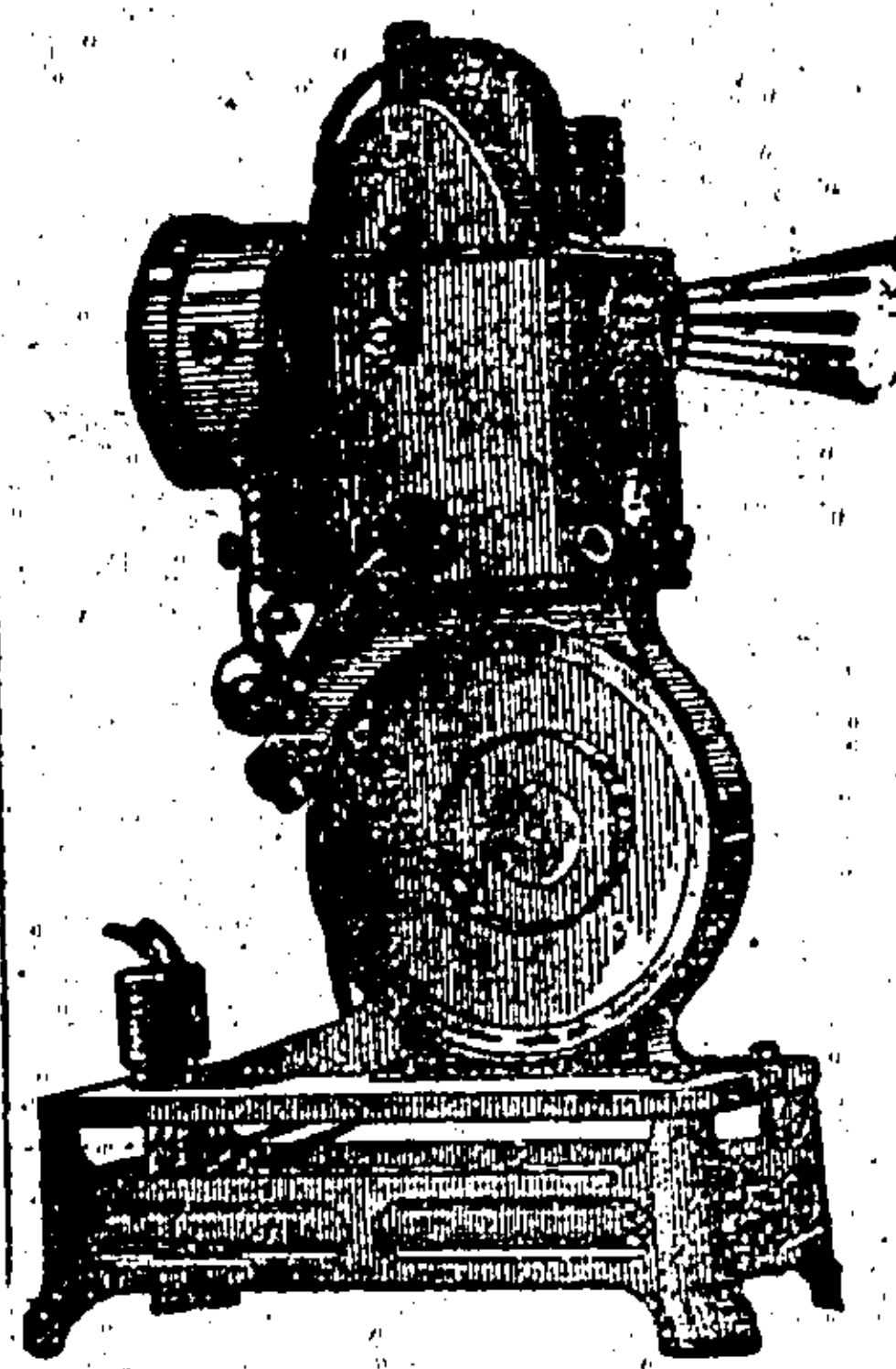
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SAILING FOR SHANGHAI AND JAPAN.

M.V. "ERMLAND" (due from Europe) ... 23rd Jan., 1926.

SAILINGS FOR

GENOA, MARSEILLES, VALENCIA, ROTTERDAM,
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S.S. "FREUSSEN" ... 3rd Feb., 1926.

For GENOA, VALENCIA, ROTTERDAM AND HAMBURG.

M.V. "ERMLAND" ... 27th Feb., 1926.

For freight, passage and further particulars please apply to

JEBSSEN & CO.,

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[16]

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COPENHAGEN.

The S.S. "KINA"

will be loading for ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG,

COPENHAGEN, and other SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.

On or about 26th February, 1926

Further Sailings	Expected on or about	Will leave homeward-bound on or about
M.S. "Tongking"	3rd February	15th March
M.S. "Danmark"	17th February	—
S. "Arabien"	20th February	—
M.S. "Asia"	15th March	—
M.S. "Java"	20th April	—

Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars, please apply to:—

JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD.

Agents

1926 A TIGER YEAR.

In the Chinese zodiac, still carefully
noted in Japan, (says a writer in the
Japan Chronicle), 1926 is a Tiger year,
and the shops are flooded with picture
postcards bearing all kinds of tigers—
comic, realistic, and artistic—sometimes
all three at once. But the Japanese
artist knows the tiger only from
hearsay. He is a fearsome beast
with an extensive habitat, and it
could not be from merely being insular
that Japan "escaped" tigers, like Ireland
escaped snakes, for he is found in Java,
Sumatra and Bali. Everybody who goes
home late at Hongkong is also liable to
see the celebrated Peak Tiger, which
either swims over every night or hides
in some hitherto undiscovered recess
on the island. Westwards the tiger may
snap up the unwary on the Euphrates;
eastwards he will slay a Korean villager
or cause an international incident in
Saghalien; and the Siberian railway
knows him along much of its length,
but though known pretty far up into the
Himalayas, he shuns the great central
Asian plateau. The Indian peninsula is
his special home, and the "Bengal
tiger" is the legendary incarnation of
ferocity.

India, of course, is full of tiger
stories. There was the old man-eater in
the Calcutta zoo, to whom they gave
a tough old fighting ram one day for a
special treat, but who was killed by
death by this active and ferocious sheep.
And there was the famous case of the
country station-master who telegraphed
to his headquarters at Madras, "Tiger
in possession of platform; besieged in
office; please wire instructions." There
is the adventurous sport of going after
tiger through the jungle, and sometimes
having to bring down the beast when he
is in the midst of a tremendous leap at
his pursuer—a form of hunting in which
many a good man has been killed. There
is also the distinguished traveller's
tiger, for whom beaters are mobilised by
the thousand, elephants by the dozen;
and who, at the proper moment, is push-
ed out, dazed and doped, from the cover
that concealed him, right in front of the
distinguished traveller's artillery.

The tiger is quite ferocious enough for
most people, but it is rather the fashion
in these days to describe him as inclined
to be a coward. Small naked Indians
have been known to drive him back into
the jungle with the blow of a stick
across his back; but who can say that
such a flight is not magnanimity? He
was "quite ferocious enough for Lord
George Sanger, the famous circus-owner,
who, when asked what steps he would
take if the tiger got out of his cage,
promptly replied, "Damned long ones."
But these are all chestnuts of the most
dried-up type. It is not quite so gen-
erally known, however, that the jungle
people sometimes catch the tiger with
birdlime; finding his track, they spread
lured leaves over it; the great cat wipes
off the first over his ear, the second,
third and fourth in the same way; they
stick over his eyes, and annoy him, and
at last he is rolling in the vile stuff
and blinded by the leaves, a helpless
victim.

Everybody knows the history of Sher-
Khan, the tiger. When Mowgli, who
had a score to pay off, found him asleep
in the ravine, with the buffalo cows
grazing with their calves on the plain
below, he drove the bulls down the
ravine from above. Sher Khan, fleeing
for the open, sees the cows—and turns
back to meet the bulls, who trample him
to death. Which shows that the tiger
considers that the female of the species
is more deadly than the male. Buffaloes,
however, have a special antipathy for
the tiger, and it is said that if half a
dozen of them are together, and a tiger
comes along, they will attack him with
the utmost fury.

The poets have not been specially
prone to discuss the tiger. In the
famous speech before Agincourt, King
Henry the Fifth says:

But when the blast of war blows in
our ears,
Then imitate the action of the tiger;
Stiffen the sinews, summon up the
blood.

And there is a passing reference to the
horrible aspect of the tiger in Macbeth's
adjuration to the ghost:

Approach thou like the rugged Rus-
sian bear,
The armed rhinoceros, or the Hyrcan
tiger,
Take any shape but that, and my firm
nerves
Shall never tremble.

Blake is so familiar that one hardly dare
quote him—

Tiger, tiger, burning bright
In the forests of the night,
What immortal hand and eye
Framed thy fearful symmetry?

Did He who made the lamb make this?

And it was Tennyson who, turning evolu-
tion into moral maxims, taught us to
look upward, "working out the brute,
and let the ape and tiger die."

The naturalists tell us that there is
very little difference between the lion
and the tiger—an absence of mane and
tail tuft, and stripes instead of a plain
dun—these, with minute skeletal differ-
ences, make the whole distinction. Of

(Continued on next column)

FAMILY LIFE IS PASSING.

[BY ELLA NEWPORT DIXON.]

I recently heard an Edwardian com-
placently tell some foreigners in Vienna
that "English family life" was like no
other in the world.

And, indeed, it is not, though not in
the sense which the speaker intended to
convey. For as a matter of fact English
family life disappeared with the adoption
of the flat, and nothing seems likely to
resuscitate it.

This disintegration had begun before
the war, which helped to complete the
debacle. Mothers and daughters alike
went their ways upon their "war-like"
missions; the boys were swept into the
Army, and even old fogies found them-
selves in Athens, in Seville, in Baghdad,
occupied in vague intelligence work
which took them away from home.

A few of those British ladies have been
set up again in their pristine quillness,
but they were not in every class,
particularly in the evenings, as one can
seriously deny. A distinguished French-
man has left an unforgettable account of
a quiet visit to Maudslayi, and of that
great Lord Salisbury, and of that
exceptionally clever woman, his wife.
After dinner, he records, there was
absolutely none of that interchange of
ideas which makes Parisian society so
agreeable. Everyone, without exception,
read the evening paper.

The entry of women into business and
the Civil Service has naturally much to
do with the passing of the once famous
English family life. Where are those
imposing homes which contained ten
children and an equal number of
servants; the enormous dinner-parties,
the weekly visit to the theatre in winter,
with at least half a dozen stalls duly
booked?

They simply do not exist. The girls
are out working, the boys are in the
Dominions. How, then, can an honest
Briton and his wife contrive to collect his
progeny under his own roof-tree, or,
rather, in his exiguous flat? The thing
is impossible. It is not that English
people are really careless of family ties,
but that they often like each other better
when they are apart. Often they have
violent likes or dislikes, which would not
be visible, say, in a French family,
where, though they live in herds, every-
thing goes smoothly—on the surface and
by dint of exercising a formidable
courtesy. But in France the family is
as sacred as it is in China.—*Daily Mail*.

the two, the tiger grows to the larger
size, 500 lbs. being known—five hundred
pounds of impatience, and a large soft
paw which, in a playful pat without any
swing behind it, can kill a bull! It is
a fearsome beast indeed, and Mr.
Kipling makes us shudder vicariously
when he describes that savage cough of
the tiger returning empty to his lair
after a night's vain hunting. Yet how
much like a cat the tiger is in all his
actions, basking in the sun, rolling
luxuriously, and performing his toilet;
even seeking his prey, he creeps up and
pounces on a peacock exactly as a cat
pounces on a house-sparrow!

The tiger resembles the cat even in
the size of its litter, and in the curious
jealousy of the husband, who sometimes
slays his own offspring, apparently an-
noyed at being neglected for their sake
by his wife. There is an Eastern tale
about the hare saying to the tiger, with
an air of conscious superiority, "I bring
up two of three litters every year, but
I am told that a tigress may have only
one or two cubs in a whole lifetime."
"It is true," replied the tigress, "that
you have many offspring while I may
have but one in my whole life, but that
one is a tiger!"

STATE AND HOSPITALS.

MINISTER OF HEALTH'S PROPOSAL.

In a speech at Birmingham last month,
the Minister of Health referred to the
financial embarrassments of voluntary
hospitals, and hinted at the institution
of a block grant system in aid of capital
expenditure. It is understood, says a
Parliamentary correspondent, that Mr.
Neville Chamberlain has in mind the
possibility of including in the Poor Law
Reform Bill which he proposes to intro-
duce towards the end of next session, a
provision for State assistance to these hos-
pitals. The Commission which sat on this
subject, under the chairmanship of the
Earl of Onslow, found that in England
and Wales at least 10,000 additional beds
were required. They recommended a
grant from the State of 50 per cent. of the
cost up to a maximum of £200 per bed,
subject to the remaining expenditure
being raised locally, or being available
from existing building funds.

A Welcome Visitor

at any
time in
every
household. Every
Bug, Flea, Beetle,
Moth, Fly, etc., dies
once it has come into
proper contact with
KEATING'S

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION No. 1
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THERAPION No. 3
25, 1 for Rheumatism, No. 2 for Blood & Skin
Diseases, No. 3 for Chronic Weakness, and all
other ailments. Price 1/6 each. Sold by all
Chemists, Druggists, and Grocers. London, 10
Mark Lane. New York, 10 Nassau Street.
San Francisco, 10 Montgomery Street.

S.S. "D'ARTAGNAN."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEIL-
LES, etc., in connection with above
Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods
with the exception of Opium, Treasure and
Valuables are being landed and stored at their
risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.,
Kowloon, whence Delivery may be obtained
immediately after landing.

Optimal Cargo will be forwarded on unless
notification is received from the Consignees
before 9.00 a.m. To-day, requesting it to be
landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed
after Tuesday, the 26th inst., at Noon, will
be subject to Rent and Landing Charges.
All Claims must be sent in to me on or before
Friday, the 26th instant, or they will not
be recognised.

All damaged Packages will be examined on
Tuesday, the 26th instant, at 10 a.m., by
Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
R. RODENFUSER,
Agent.
Hongkong, 20th January, 1926. [3091]

"GLEN" LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM via PORTS.

THE Steamship "PEMBROKESHIRE"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees
of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all
Goods are being landed at their risk into the
hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns
of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the
wharves, Delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the 23rd January,
1926, at Noon, will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Packages
are to be left in the Godowns, where they will
be examined in the presence of Consignees
by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 22nd
January, 1926, at 10 a.m. Claims against
the Steamer including those for Cargo short
delivered must be presented on the Special
Form provided, and must also be submitted
within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will
not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 18th January, 1926. [3081]

ASAHI BEER

SPECIALLY BREWED FOR EXPORT

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LIMITED.

TOKYO JAPAN

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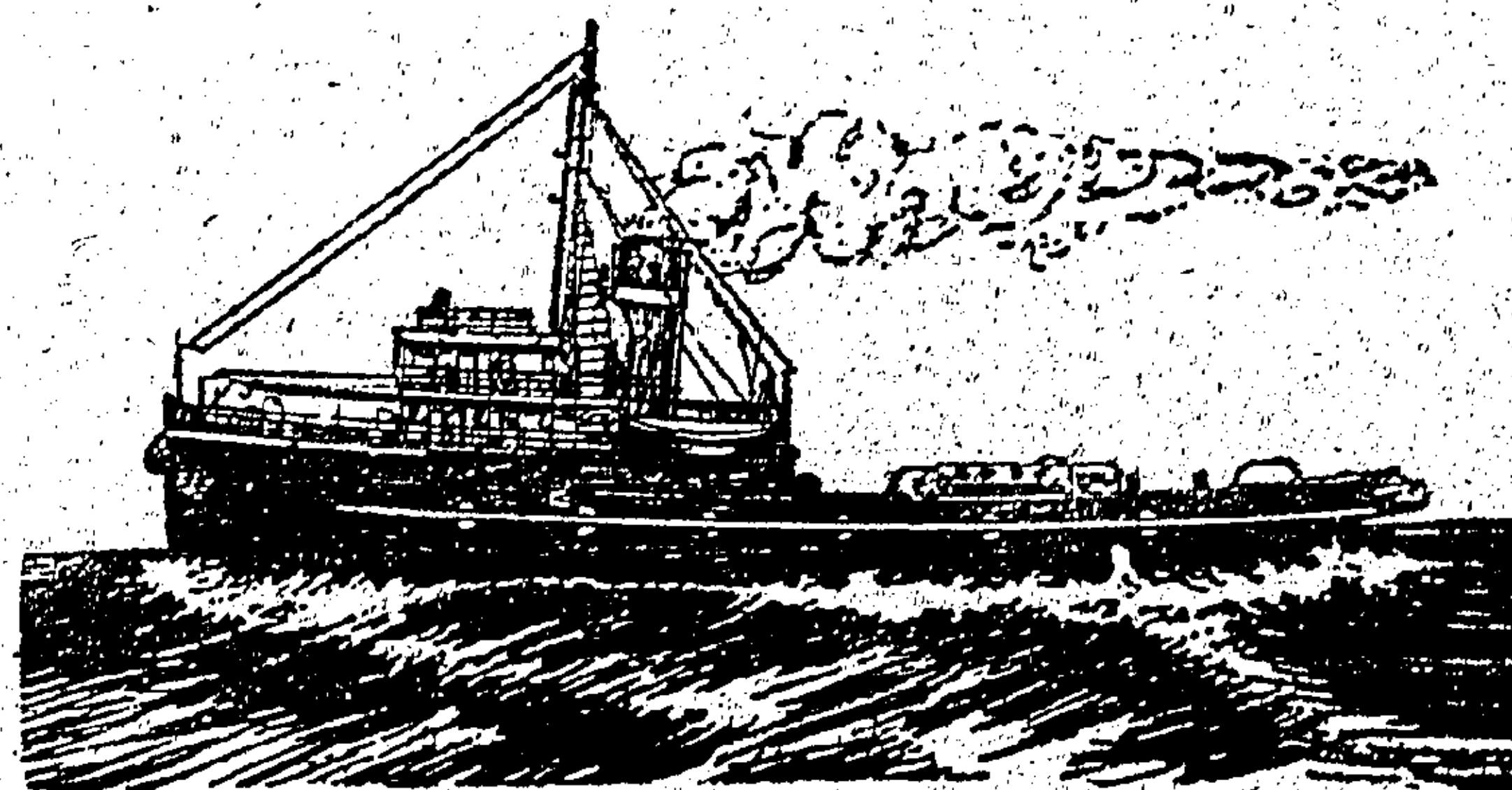
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA LTD.

HONGKONG

[52]

The HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK Co., Ltd.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO," HONGKONG

Codes Used A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering: First and Second Edition
Western Union and Watkins.Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,
Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

Steel Twin-Screw Ocean-going Tug and Salvage Steamer

"Henry Keswick"

Built, engine and equipped complete, by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., Hongkong, for their own
service, 1921. Length 165' B.P., Breadth 24' (m), Depth 17' (m), L.H.P. 2,000. Fitted with electrically driven
submersible centrifugal pumps, air compressor, wireless, searchlight and all modern appliances for Salvage Work.
Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager.

E. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., KOWLOON DOCK, HONGKONG.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

NOTICE

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH SERVICES, which offer speedy and efficient means of communication, are established between HONGKONG and SHIPS at SEA, FRENCH INDIA-CHINA, the PROVINCE of YUNNAN, and MACAO.

Full particulars may be obtained on application to the RADIO COUNTESS in the MAIN HALL of the G.P.O., and at the RADIO TELEGRAPH OFFICE, 3rd floor, GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

The RADIO TELEGRAPH OFFICE is always open for the reception and transmission of the Radio Telegrams and for reporting vessels passing WAGLAN and GAP ROCK LIGHTHOUSES.

Firms or persons, who have placed standing orders with the Radio Telegraph Office for services of vessels passing the WAGLAN and GAP ROCK LIGHTHOUSES, are requested to send revised lists of vessels of which they are the owners, or agents, to the Office-in-Charge, as early as possible.

RADIO TELEGRAPH CODE ADDRESSES FOR THE YEAR 1925 should be registered at the Radio Telegraph Office, 3rd floor, Government Building without delay. Forms may be obtained on application.

Radio Traffic with Canton and Swatow is suspended until further notice.

Interport Radio Telegrams are subject to delay.

Messages in Code must have name of Code used included in text.

Dutiable articles forwarded by letter post to Great Britain are liable to confiscation by the Customs. Such articles should be forwarded by parcel post only.

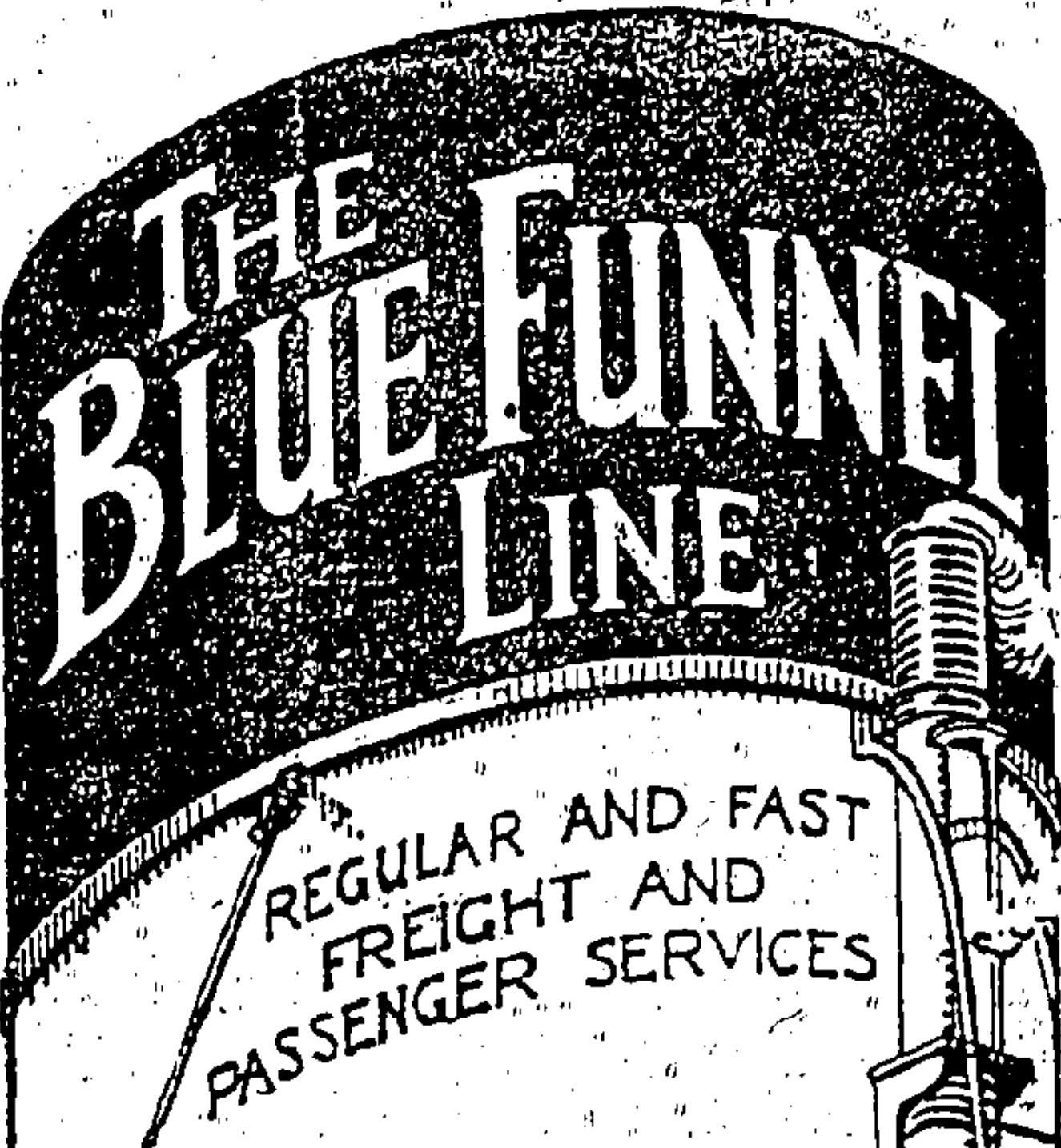
INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
STRAITS	Automedon	22nd Jan.
SHANGHAI	Khyber	22nd Jan.
SHANGHAI	Nanchuan	22nd Jan.
STRAITS	Tianca	23rd Jan.
SHANGHAI	Luchow	24th Jan.
EUROPE via Suez letters and papers London, 24th, Dec. 1925	Karnala	24th Jan.
STRAITS	Sura Maru	25th Jan.
AUSTRALIA & MANILA	Changyue	27th Jan.
JAPAN	Atsuta Maru	29th Jan.
U.S.A., CANADA, JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Pres. Jackson	31st Jan.
U.S.A., HONOLULU, JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Pres. Adams	1st Feb.
U.S.A., HONOLULU, JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Siberia Maru	1st Feb.
AUSTRALIA AND MANILA	Tanda	5th Feb.

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Hatoh, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Taikeo Maru	Friday, 22nd, 8.30 A.M.
Haiphong	Hunin	9.30 A.M.
Manila, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday 1st, 2nd Feb.	Taipei	Reg. 9.45 A.M.
Manila	Pres. Cleveland	10.30 A.M.
Shanghai	Menlo	1.30 P.M.
Haiphong	Holward	5.00 P.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 20th Feb.	Khyber	Reg. 9.45 A.M.
Amoy	Tyking	10.30 A.M.
Fort Bayard	Kwangtung	1.30 P.M.
Bangkok		2.30 P.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, and SAN FRANCISCO—due San Francisco, 19th February and EUROPE via Siberia (letters and postcards specially superscribed "via Siberia" only)—Ship sails on Sunday, 24th inst. at noon	Korea Maru	Reg. 4.15 P.M.
Fort Bayard, Haiphong, Pakhoi & Haiphong	Hanoi	5.00 P.M.
*Shanghai & Japan	Karnala	5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Katio Maru	Sunday, 24th, 9.00 A.M.
Haiphong	King Yuan	
Straits and Calcutta	Fook Sang	Monday, 25th, Noon
Amoy	An King	Letters 1.00 P.M.
Haiphong	Leasing	5.00 P.M.
Haiphong		Tuesday, 26th, 8.30 A.M.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.



LONDON SERVICE

"BARDANUS" 26th Jan. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

"EUMAEUS" 9th Feb. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

"AUTOMEDON" 23rd Feb. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

"HECTOR" 3rd Mar. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

"LACHESON" 4th Feb. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.

"ANTILLOCHUS" 20th Feb. Genoa, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.

"PELEUS" 5th Mar. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.

"TELEMACHUS" 20th Mar. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.

PACIFIC SERVICE

(via Kobe & Yokohama)

"PHILOCTETES" 27th Jan. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.

"TYNDAREUS" 17th Feb. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.

NEW YORK SERVICE

"OANEA" 7th Feb. Boston, New York & Baltimore.

"KT. COMPANION" 7th Mar. Boston, New York & Baltimore.

PASSENGER SERVICE

"HECTOR" 3rd Mar. Singapore, Marseilles & London.

"SARPHON" 7th Apr. Singapore, Marseilles & London.

"PATROCLUS" 5th May. Singapore, Marseilles & London.

"ANTENOR" 2nd June. Singapore, Marseilles & London.

"HECTOR" 14th July. Singapore, Marseilles & London.

Also cargo steamers with limited passenger accommodation at specially reduced fares.

For freight and passage rates and information apply to—

Butterfield & Swire,

Agents.

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

January 21st, 1926.

On LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	... 2/4
Bank Bills, on demand	... 2/4 9/16
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	... 2/4
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	... 2/4
Credits, at 4 months' sight	... 2/5 9/16
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	... 2/5 11/16
On PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	... 15/40
Credits, 4 months' sight	... 1/630
On NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	... 57 1/2
Credits, at 30 days' sight	... 59 1/2
On BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	... 156 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	... 156 1/2
On CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	... 156 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	... 156 1/2
On SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	... nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	... 130
On YOKOHAMA.—On demand	... 115 1/2
On MANILA.—On demand	... 101 1/2
On SINGAPORE.—On demand	... 101 1/2
On BATAVIA.—On demand	... 142
On HAIKOW.—On demand	... nom.
On SAIGON.—On demand	... nom.
On HANKOW.—On demand	... 78 1/2
Sovereigns, Bank Buying rate	... 38.30
Gold Loan, 100 fine, per tal.	... 31 1/18
BANK SILVER, per oz.	... 31 1/18

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: Hongkong.

Authorized Capital \$50,000,000
 Issued and Fully Paid-up \$20,000,000
 Reserve Funds:—
 Sterling \$4,500,000
 Silver \$26,500,000
 Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$20,000,000

Court of Directors:—
 J. M. Yee, Esq., Chairman.
 H. P. White, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
 D. G. M. Bernard, Esq., Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang.
 W. H. Ball, Esq., W. L. Patterson, Esq.
 A. H. Compton, Esq., J. A. Plummer, Esq.
 Hon. Mr. P. H. Pollock, T. G. Weill, Esq.

Chief Manager:—
 A. H. BARLOW, Esq.
 Manager: Shanghai—G. H. SMITH, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS: WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in LOCAL CURRENCY and STERLING on terms which will be quoted on application.
 Hongkong, 18th May, 1925. [25]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on Deposits is calculated on the lowest balance during each completed Calendar Month at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum. Should there be no balance on any day in a month no interest will be allowed for that month.

Depositors may transfer at their option Balance of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSITS at CURRENT RATES.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
 A. H. BARLOW,
 Chief Manager.
 Hongkong, 7th January, 1925. [2]

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Head Office: LONDON.

Paid-up Capital £3,000,000
 Reserve Fund £4,000,000
 Reserve Liability of Proprietors £3,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. H. FERGUSON,
 Manager.
 Hongkong, April 15th, 1925. [30]

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

Head Office: 56, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed Capital Frs. 75,000,000.00
 Paid-up Capital Frs. 38,400,000.00
 Reserve Fund Frs. 59,687,283.54

BRANCHES:—
 Bangkok, Hanoi, Pondicherry
 Batavia, Hongkong, Saigon
 Canton, Mengtze, Shanghai
 Djibouti, Noumea, Singapore
 Fort Bayard, Peking, Tientsin
 Haiphong, Peking, Yunnan
 Hankow, Peking, Yunnan

BANKERS:—
 IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
 IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.
 IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.; French-American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
 A. LECOT,
 Manager.
 Hongkong, 20th March, 1924. [3]



THACKERAY KNEW!

IN "THE VIRGINIANS" HE WROTE—

"There's no sweeter Tobacco comes from Virginia and no better brand than the 'Three Castles'"

"Three Castles"
 The Cigarette with the Pedigree



Sold by all High-Class Tobacconists.

The cigarette with the pedigree of the Thackeray family.

THE MERCHANT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital £3,000,000
 Subscribed Capital £1,800,000
 Paid-up Capital £1,050,000
 Reserve Fund £1,300,000

BANKERS:—
 THE BANK OF ENGLAND and MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES:—
 Bangkok, Calcutta, Kuala Lumpur, Rangoon, Batavia, Hongkong, Madras, Shanghai, Bombay, Howrah, New York, Simla, Calcutta, Kandy, Penang, Singapore, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Sourabaya, Delhi, Kota Bharu (Malaya).

HONGKONG BRANCHES:—
 Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at Rates that may be ascertained on application.

J. B. ROSS,
 Acting Manager.
 7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, April 17th, 1925. [26]

BANQUE FRANCO-CHINOISE

POUR LE

COMMERCE ET L'INDUSTRIE.

(Incorporated in France).

5, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

Capital Frs. 20,000,000
 Reserves Frs. 11,160,000
 Special Working Capital Frs. 20,000,000

BRANCHES:—
 Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Canton, Hongkong.

BANKERS:—
 France: Societe Generale, Banque Nationale de Credit, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, London: Midland Bank, Ltd., New York: Irving, Clark, Columbia Trust Co.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
 Correspondents throughout the World.
 A. ROLLIN,
 Manager.
 Hongkong, 2nd December 1925.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD. (TAIWAN GINKO.)

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed Yen 45,000,000
 Capital (Paid-up) Yen 39,375,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:—
 JAPAN: Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, FORMOSA: Giran, Kagi, Kankin, Koo-jung, Makung, Nantow, Shingchi, Paichu, Tainan, Pakao, Tamsui, Toyon, Aka, Pinnan, CHINA: Shanghai, Hankow, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.

OTHERS: Hongkong, Singapore, Serataya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York, Calcutta.

LONDON BANKERS:—
 LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARIS BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial Centres on the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tientsin, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, Africa, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts, and Fixed Deposits, at Rates which will be quoted on application.

T. TAKAGI,
 Manager,
 HONGKONG BRANCH,
 3, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong, 1st Decem. 1925. [27]

THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

Established 1912.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL £1,500,000
 PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,078,000
 SILVER RESERVE FUND \$ 700,000

BRANCHES:—CANTON, SHANGHAI, HANKOW, SWATOW, BANGKOK, NEW YORK and SAN FRANCISCO.

Correspondents in all principal cities of the World.

London Branch—THE LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.
 Every description of banking business transacted.
 Deposit Boxes to let.
 LOOK-POONG SHAN,
 Chief Manager.
 271

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, January to June, 1925.
 With Index Price—\$7.50.

On sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office, 24, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong. London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

THE BANK OF CHINA. 行銀國中

(Specially authorised by Presidential mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$80,000,000.00
 PAID-UP CAPITAL 19,760,000.00
 RESERVE FUND 9,884,398.69

Head Office: PEKING.

Hongkong Branch:—4, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Branches and Sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Europe, America, and other parts of the world.

London Bankers:—THE GUARANTY TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, LTD.

New York Bankers:—THE EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION, THE IRVING BANK-COLUMBIA TRUST CO.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.
 Loans granted on Approved Securities.
 Special facilities for domestic exchange.
 TSUYEE PEL,
 Manager.
 HONGKONG, January 16th, 1926. [38]

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY).

Established 1824.

Hongkong Branch established 1908.

Authorized Capital

Gulden 150,000,000
 (£12,500,000)

Paid-up Capital 80,000,000
 (£6,400,000)

Reserve Fund 20,539,931
 (£1,663,194)

Special Reserve 22,680,000
 (£1,814,400)

Head Office:—AMSTERDAM.
 Eastern Head Office:—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—Bandjermasin, Bandoeng, Bombay, Calcutta, Cheribon, Djember, Djokjakarta, The Hague, Kobe, Kota Radja, Makassar, Medan, Padang, Palembang, Pecalongan, Penang, Pontianak, Rangoon, Rotterdam, Samarang, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Soerakarta (Solo), Tegal, Tjilatjap and Weltevreden.

LONDON BANKERS:—NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, LTD.
 Correspondents all over the World.
 BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
 M. J. HERESCHLEB,
 Agent.